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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

More Than Fish Involved

American Neutrality a Sign

If Another Were President

¶ **President Roosevelt** speeds toward New Orleans for a rendezvous with piscatorial opponents in the Gulf of Mexico. The presidential special stops at Biloxi, Miss., and the Chief Executive, turned sightseer, debarks for an automobile drive along the Old Spanish Trail to Gulfport and a visit to the home of "Jeff" Davis, advocate of a former New Deal quite unlike the present one. Arriving at New Orleans Mr. Roosevelt boards the Destroyer, Moffett, for a 10-day cruise over game waters. The presidential practice of goin' fishin' has merit in it quite apart from the incidental catching of fish. The nose-to-the-grindstone point of view makes for narrowness of vision. Goin' fishin', as distinguished from catching fish, furnishes an opportunity for perspective which those who deal with momentous affairs can ill afford to neglect. Goin' fishin' is usually more in the nature of a mental vacation than a physical enterprise. It's a good thing for us all. Let's go fishin'.

¶ **May 1 draws nigh** and with it the termination of the temporary neutrality provisions. So Administration leaders, pushed for time, hurry a compromise measure to the House and Senate, which proves to be an example of expediency emphasizing the "cash and carry" feature of neutrality legislation. The compromise bill allows the President to limit trade with combatants whenever he judges it necessary to preserve American peace, security or the lives of its citizens. Once through the two Houses, the bill goes to the Presidential desk for signature. Most commentators are agreed that in its present form the bill is far from ideal, but at least it expresses America's intention to walk out on entangling controversies even though she has to pay a fee at the exit.

¶ **President Roosevelt's** Supreme Court reorganization proposal receives a severe jolting as it is dragged over the conversational cobblestones in Washington. The obstacle which gives it the severest wallop is the addition of three senators to the negative side in the Senate Judiciary Committee, making it apparent that the bill will stagger onto the floor with an unfavorable vote of something like ten to eight. Bouncing from this obstacle the President's proposal meets with another obstruction, as the United States Chamber of Commerce puts the weight of its displeasure on the proposal by a resolution condemning the plan as an effort to "pack the court" and further open the way for collectivist tendencies.

¶ **As the time approaches** for action on the court rejuvenation plan, opponents, jealous of American prestige under traditional institutions, lift their voices higher in warning—not against President Roosevelt, but against the danger of allowing confidence in one executive to influence legislation which may be misused by another

¶ **American democracy** has thrived under fundamental safeguards that have discouraged the personalization of issues, and the exaltation of persons. In the final analysis, discussions of the court plan reveal that the issue is not over the advisability of New Deal legislation, but over the retention or rejection of safeguards heretofore of proven advantage. When one thinks of a Huey Long with the executive privileges over the court sought by Mr. Roosevelt, the implication is indeed sobering.

¶ **An Associated Press** statistician finds that, for 200 companies taking leadership in the heavy industries, net income for the first three months of the current year was 44 per cent larger than for the same period in 1936. This means that instead of some $244,000,000 in 1936, the profits of the three-month period in 1937 foots up to more than $352,000,000. Steel leads the pack, building activity yelps in swift pursuit, railroad equipments, oils, automobile accessories push along on the scent. But for labor troubles, the whole pack would now be milling about with general prosperity treed in the branches. There is nothing the matter with production or consumption, either of wealth or commodities, but that old fox, distribution, continues to lurk slyly in the shadows. A general desire for justice might coax him out.

¶ **While Canada** is being favorably impressed by a journalistic wave in favor of new trade agreements which would tie a closer knot between the Dominion, the "States" and Britain, America's Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, designates reciprocal trade policy as an "instrument of peace." A section of Canada, leaning strongly toward a trilateral agreement for freer trade, finds an echo of its faith in Mr. Wallace's declaration that freer trade tends to ease tensions likely to result in war. But it's hard to get business to trade profits for peace.

Friend of Youth

Mrs. Elbert W. Shirk

Redlands, Calif., Woman, Chairman Committee on Junior Clubwomen, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Clubwomen Learn Modern Youth Has Upheld Traditions

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 29—A mirror was held up to youth at the annual council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here today by Mrs. Albert Powers of Powers, Ore., a junior member of the organization and vice-chairman of the Junior Department. Mrs. Powers gave a composite picture of the world as viewed by 15 young persons of her acquaintance coupled with a plea to the older women to stand by and to help youth by establishing in their communities a junior woman's club, a leisure school, a find-a-job club or a playground on a vacant lot.

Sponsor the progressive trend of education, Mrs. Powers urged, see that emphasis is put on social sciences and stress the practical vocational subjects and school placement bureaus.

"The goal of youth today is security," Mrs. Powers declared. "They are terribly concerned with the fundamentals of life, schooling, a job, marriage, a little fun. Having seen financial empires topple, railroads wabble and savings swept away, they have no burning desire for great fortunes or enduring fame. Youth prefers safety to splendor. Youth coming of age during the depression has embraced what we once called the basic virtues—humility, thrift and courage."

Agree Democracy Best

Of the 15 young people to whom Mrs. Powers put 15 questions, all were willing to accept any job that offered while they waited for openings in their chosen fields. Only two felt that the Government owes them a living and only two blamed their elders for the limitations of present conditions.

All agreed that democracy is the best form of government, yet they

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

France Moves To Nationalize All Railroads

Minister of Finance Plans Drastic Action Owing to Enormous Deficits

To Boost Freight

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—The French Government proposed yesterday to take over control of the nation's debt-burdened railroads and put them back on a sound basis by boosting freight rates from 10 to 15 per cent.

Finance Minister Vincent Auriol told the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the railways owe the state 25,000,000,000 francs, (about $1,115,000,000) and have a joint capitalization of only 8,000,000,000 francs (approximately $356,800,000.)

He "suggested" that the Government merge all lines into a single company with the state owning 80 per cent of the stock.

Twenty-six thousand miles of railways would be controlled by the Government under the plan. The state now operates two lines, one serving the northwest part of France, the other Alsace-Lorraine, covering 6971 miles of trackage. Four private principal systems cover 19,105 miles.

Deficits Paid by State

Railroad deficits have been included in national budgets, having been paid for years by the Government.

The rail systems were co-ordinated shortly after the war and a central fund created into which they were to pay profits and out of whch deficits were to be paid. Subsequent economic collapse and loss of world trade caused revenue declines and the railways continued to issue bonds.

Under the co-ordination, the Government required that rates be kept down to promote trade. Pressure from labor interests compelled modernization of systems, with the resultant increase of indebtedness.

All private railroads in France are operated under 99-year state leases which expire between 1950 and 1960.

Under Government ownership passenger fares would remain as at present.

No Public Works Loan

Answering repeated demands of the General Confederation of Labor for financing of a big public works program, M. Auriol told the finance committee that the Government would refuse to float a long term loan.

He declared such a loan would carry a "mortal blow" to laboring classes because it was certain to fail.

M. Auriol said the condition of the French treasury proved the nation was awaiting no "financial catastrophe." He attributed such fears to recent weakness on the Bourse.

The Minister pledged the Government not to permit the franc to slip lower than 22.56 to the dollar, which it touched April 22. The legal limit under the tri-partite pact with the United States and Great Britain is 22.96.

Insurance Moves in France: Page 4.

Big Business Seen in Move To Conform to Wagner Act; End Employee Council Aid

Action by Tire Companies, Carnegie-Illinois Steel and International Harvester Brings New Questions for Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29—With the Goodyear and Goodrich rubber companies terminating financial support of their employee-representation plans of yesterday, on the heels of similar action by Carnegie-Illinois Steel and International Harvester, a general move by big business to conform with the validated Wagner Act is seen getting under way. The Wagner Act provides that employers shall have no direct connection with union management.

The Goodyear company revealed that it had ceased paying salaries to officers of the employees' plan in March.

The question has therefore arisen in industrial circles here as to whether the workers are going to lose any substantial benefits from the compulsory separation of corporation and union which had accrued in certain cases from company financial support. And how are workers, who are so disposed, to keep an independent form of union organization, without coming under suspicion of collusion with the management?

For Workers to Decide

Answering the question, "What lies ahead?", Mr. S. G. McAllister, president of International Harvester, said, "This is for the employees to determine for themselves and each employee has his own individual right of free choice guaranteed to him by the National Labor Relations Act."

Opinions here differ as to the success of the International Harvester's plan from the standpoint of the workers. One well-informed labor leader with the A. F. of L. viewpoint, declared that it did not have as full a degree of confidence of the members as, for example, the Standard Oil's union. The company dominated it, he charged. Another student of labor, not in the A. F. of L., interpreted the quick action of International Harvester in dissolving its councils as an admission that it was company controlled. On the other hand a university sociologist here with a wide knowledge of labor conditions described this plan as "one of the best of the company unions."

New Charter Secured

Events of the next few months should prove whether or not the Harvester employees regard the dissolving of their councils as a setback to employee representation. There is nothing in the Wagner Act, said one labor student here, to prevent employees from reorganizing a representation plan on their own initiative to comply with terms of the act, providing they are willing to forego the company's financial support of the union and hold meetings on their own time. If the International Harvester's men want to retain the works council system and sponsor it themselves, they can do so, in this man's opinion. If they really value the plan, they will do so, he holds.

Workers in the Canton (Ill.) plant of this company, who have taken out a charter for a new "Employees Organization," are apparently endeavoring to do just this. It remains to be seen whether this system of employee representation has the support of the majority of workers. That may not appear until a vote is taken.

In the big Chicago works of International Harvester, no announcements of plans for new unions have been made. The company maintains strict silence, and does not authorize interviews with employees.

This company's policy with regard to its union is of particular interest because of the size of the company, the comparatively long history of its "works councils," and the prompt-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Defeat on Court Faces Roosevelt; Compromise Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Defeat for President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan in the Senate Judiciary Committee, but possible success for a compromise measure giving the President a substantial part of what he wants, seemed today clearly indicated.

Statements from three hitherto sphinx-like Democratic members of the committee, Senators Pat McCarran of Nevada, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, were added to previous commitments of seven members in opposition to the President's plan, to make a majority of ten against the present version of the court enlargement scheme, as against a possible eight in favor.

But Senators McCarran and Hatch have both proposed enlargements in the court, one by the addition of two new justices, the other by a fluctuating number. Thus, they would presumably support some compromise plan, when or if it is threshed out in the committee or on the floor of the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee has finally decided, by unanimous agreement, to vote on the President's bill and proposed amendments on May 18. This date, about a week after President Roosevelt's return from his fishing trip, leaves a little time for the expected "dickering" in the committee over compromise proposals. Present indications are that the committee, instead of sending the President's original plan upon the floor of the Senate with an unfavorable report, will make every effort to evolve a scheme going part way toward his objectives, which would attain wide support in the Senate

Ready for Compromise

The fact of the matter is that many members of nearly a majority of the Senate, who have come out more or less in opposition to the President's plan, have already made their fight. They have gone on the record against "tampering" with the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Bilbao Asks Aid In Evacuation Of Refugee Crowds

BILBAO, Spain, April 29 (AP)—With Spanish insurgents closing in on the city, the Basque capital appealed today for sanctuary for its women and children during the struggle "to defend the liberty of our people."

President Juan Antonio Aguirre of the Basque Republic addressed the plea to world powers to relieve Bilbao of much of its refugee-swollen population, now 400,000, about twice normal.

For the men of the Basque country, he declared, "we ask nothing."

"Our unbreakable will to defend the liberty of our people will give us strength to face the greatest sacrifices with calm," the declaration added.

He reiterated protests against insurgent destruction of Basque towns.

"I ask the world if it will permit extermination of a people whose first thoughts have always been for the defense of liberty and democracy.

"I believe the nations will come to the rescue of 300,000 women and children in Bilboa who seek refuge today."

The appeal was intended to leave the Basque soldiery and men working behind the lines unhindered in their defense of Bilbao.

Meager military advices said the insurgents were exerting "strong pressure" in the Guernica sector with the Government resisting stoutly.

The Government met yesterday to renew study of the refugee problem.

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Home Secretary Sir John Simon announced today that Great Britain will offer a refuge to "a limited number" of children now beseiged in Bilbao, Spain.

At the same time, both British and French authorities indicated that naval aid in the evacuation of up to 300,000 refugees from the besieged Basque capital await a promise from Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco that he would not molest such an undertaking.

Ships' registry as British held subterfuge: Page 5.

C. I. O. Union Wins Packard Election

DETROIT, April 29 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America, affiliate of John L. Lewis' C. I. O., won the right to represent Packard Motor Car Company employees, by a vote of more than four to one, in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, complete returns showed today.

The count, announced by Frank H. Bowen, regional director for the board, was: For the U. A. W. A., 11,588; against the union, 2655.

Sugar Parley Hits Hope For Lower Barriers

New Quotas Disappoint Expectation for Start on Economic Disarming

Cuba's Quota Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Any hopes that may have been entertained that the international sugar conference would be a first step in tearing down barriers to world trade have been dashed by the figures of the quotas allocated to sugar exporting nations, which have now been released, following yesterday's plenary session here.

According to the conference's estimate, the so-called "free market," which means that portion of the world's consumption which is not already allocated to home producer or colonies, who are granted preferential treatment, amounts to some 3,600,000 tons annually. This appears on the surface to be an increase of about 500,000 tons over the previous estimate.

Dislike to Take Cuts

But the higher figure has not been reached by throwing the doors wider open. It is explained as merely due to the fact that certain countries, for purposes of prestige, have been loath to accept lower export quotas, although they admit privately that they are unable to reach the totals allocated to them.

Thus actual exports of sugar-producing countries will at the outset at any rate be considerably below the quotas which have been fixed. Hope of improvement, therefore, rests on the greater volume of trade. As far as can be ascertained, however, if trade does improve the benefit will come almost entirely to the free market. Those who are anxiously looking for ways to promote world trade are thankful for the small mercy that the sugar conference has not resulted in any further restrictions.

Look for Bigger Things

But it is idle to deny that observers of the European scene are looking for much bigger things. Indeed the task which Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium recently undertook of examining the prospects for reducing trade barriers actually has as one of its chief aims the question of doing away with quotas. And the sugar conference chooses this precise moment to make a new one.

The Oslo Group too is seeking support for its movement in the same direction and every country has professed the greatest sympathy.

Results Discouraging

All signs in the center of Europe point to the fact that prospects of peace are closely bound up with prospects for world trade recovery, particularly as regards the prices of primary products. As prosperity increases peasants want to buy more. Since they cannot get the goods they need from their totalitarian neighbors they are looking more and more toward the democracies of the West to give them not only the lead but the opportunities. The results of the sugar conference are regarded as the reverse of encouraging in this respect.

Oslo group as peace pioneer: Page 8.

Talks to Chamber

Dr. Lionel D. Edie

Economist Traces Fiscal Developments

Chamber Cheers Koehler Attack On Roosevelt Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States heard the first direct assault on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization proposal today and broke into applause which augured prompt passage of the resolution condemning the plan coming up for approval later in the day.

The speaker was Walter J Kohler, former Republican Governor of Wisconsin, 1928-1930, who attacked the scheme of "packing the court" and warned his hearers that collectivism was stealing upon them piecemeal.

Three different affiliated bodies of the United States chamber have introduced resolutions against the Roosevelt court plan and the strong prospect now is that a composite condemnation will be passed, along with another demanding an "equalization" of the Wagner Labor Act to correct its alleged one-sidedness in favor of organized labor.

Division of Opinion

Speakers before the chamber at this, its silver anniversary convention, have varied in unusual degree in their attitude toward the New Deal representing an apparent division among American businessmen over the whole country. Thus, to counterbalance the attack on the Roosevelt Administration by Mr. Kohler, from the same platform Raymond N. Ball, president of the New York State Bankers Association and president of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank and Trust Company, Rochester N. Y., decried rumors over "a radical change in our form of government," told his hearers the election last fall sheuld be heeded, and urged establishment of a nation-wide system for research in banking problems under the theory that if banking did not set its own house in order it would be forced to do so by an outside agency.

Instead of attacking recent Government intervention in the banking field, Mr. Ball took the view that the Government's entrance "may of itself be evidence that our banking system may have been remiss in finding ways and means of providing modern society with certain credit

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Curb on Prices, Gold Cost Drop Forecast in U. S.

Economist Doubts Danger of Runaway Inflation in America

British Link Seen

Edie Tells Chamber Plan to Pass Costs on to Public Will Fail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Dr. Lionel D. Edie, New York consulting economist, chief speaker before a finance round table of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, bringing together bankers and credit men from all parts of America, declared here yesterday that:

1. Runaway inflation in the United States may occur, but probably will not.
2. American commodity prices are tied to British, and chief danger spot of inflation today is London, not Washington, D. C.
3. "Most important financial event of last 12 months" was final acceptance by international financiers, two weeks ago, of the belief that America's $35 an ounce gold price must fall.
4. Expectation of such fall is being acted upon and discounted, in Europe and America.
5. Test of America's high prices will come next autumn when retailers will attempt, but fail, to pass full brunt on to public.
6. Nation-wide resistance to high cost of living, finding expression next fall, will supply emotional urge to implement Administration's drive for balanced budget, and may supply political opportunity for lowering gold price at that time.

Evidence of Tension

Dr. Edie held the big crowd long after regular time for closing. Evidence of tension was noticeable as near-by brokerage offices told of wave after wave of stock selling sweeping Wall Street and London. Dr. Edie's latest book "Easy Money" is being published by the Yale Press. He was professor of economics at Indiana University, professor of finance at University of Chicago, and is now consulting economist with his own firm in New York. Speaker at the same round table was George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Dr. Edie spoke on the "adequacy of inflation controls." Greater apprehension over inflation, he said, had existed in the United States than in any other country. For various reasons he discounted such belief. Under a managed currency, he declared, leaders are servants of public opinion, and a change in public opinion is going on. Farmers and wage earners, he said, are in arms against the high cost of living and a vigorous revulsion is likely by autumn when merchants pass on the full brunt of mark-ups. "Very strong political pressure to put the brakes on," he forecast, would then occur.

"Tail to British Kite"

A major uncertainty, he continued, is the British situation. America is tied to the price level of the world and particularly the British. After all the devaluation flurry, he pointed out, the United States commodity price level today, on the 1926 base, is 87 and the British is 87. British currency managers obviously could have had no conception of the far-reaching nature of the step when they left gold in 1931, he said, and added, "We are a tail on the British kite." Today, he said, it is London where chief sky-rocketing of commodity prices is going on—copper, steel, and basic price of raw materials.

Dr. Edie saw three basic curbs on United States inflation, the gold policy, budget policy and credit policy.

Gold:

Until recently, he said, the world view was that inflation would carry price of gold from $35 an ounce to $40 or $60. A sudden dramatic switch has come, he said, revealing itself in the stock market drop two weeks ago. Now the prevailing view is that the $35 price must fall. The drop in gold mining shares in London in the past 10 days reveals the changed view, he said—a change which is the "most important financial event of the last 12 months" in its reflection of discounted inflation sentiment. The changed view was in itself important in halting inflation, he said.

Budget:

America is now permanently on a budget of $7,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 annually, Dr. Edie declared, with the Administration definitely moving toward a balance. Even though the 1938 deficit should be as high as $1,000,000,000 instead of a balance, he said this would not be sufficiently startling, by contrast with earlier $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 deficits, to justify apprehension of wild inflation. He strongly recommended budget balancing and debt curtailment, to prepare for some future slump.

Credit:

Here again, Dr. Edie saw no signs of inflation. After the 1929 slump, American credit contracted by $18,000,000,000, "the most colossal contraction in the history of the world." Since then it has expanded $16,000,000,000, but is still less than in 1928 and 1929 and the peak of credit expansion came in December, 1936. Since Jan. 1, 1937, there has actually been a contraction of $750,000,000. Dr. Edie's view is that America is now on a credit plateau, without wide further increase likely.

New Plastic From Wood Waste Said to Forecast Big Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Radio cabinets, wall panels, floor tile, table tops, bathroom scales, ash trays, electrical insulators, and auto instrument boards are foreseen as inexpensive products of sawdust and pulp mill waste, as the result of years of research work with lignin by national scientists at the U. S. Forest Products laboratory here.

The commercial world has been long acquainted with cellulose, the white shiny stuff in plants that expresses itself in a thousand forms, such as cotton, linen, hemp, cornstalk pith, and thistledown. Cellulose shirts and sheets woven out of natural fibers and thousands of synthetic things from rayon, artificial leather, paper, paint, cellophane, celluloid articles of milady's dressing table, to explosives are known to millions.

Forest products laboratory experts have now found a use for lignin, which next to cellulose is the most abundant and most widely distributed organic substance. Billions of tons of it are present in the world, and the supply renews itself indefinitely by natural growth, according to Carlile P. Winslow, director of the laboratory.

"Limiting our view to present facts in the United States," he continues, "we find the lignin problem pressing for attention in two forms; a million tons of it are dumped into our streams annually as waste from pulping mills; in the background are 15,000,000 tons more, contained in four times that tonnage of waste wood and sawdust."

What laboratory chemists have accomplished in this new process is to change lignin from a source of stream pollution and waste to a source of wealth and usefulness. Because of the very low cost of such a transformation, estimated to be only two to three cents a pound, much less than for other types of plastics, it is not impossible that lignin plastics may win much of the field now occupied by its more costly competitors. They will also open up new uses barred to the others because of their high cost.

The comparatively simple process, which it took years of laboratory research to evolve, should make for the success on a commercial scale of "Xylite" (pronounced zilite), the name just given by the laboratory to the lignin plastic.

To watch the shoveling of sawdust into a heavy iron kettle or "digester," to see dilute acid added, the lid clamped down, and heat turned on, one would never imagine the result to be the attractive, black as ebony, hard, strong, plastic which has such limitless uses. During the heating process, steam and acid vapors within the kettle change the chemical nature of the sawdust, "hydrolizing," the experts call it. And when the digester is opened, a murky powder appears in a bath of gloomy sirup, a mixture of several different kinds of sugar into which the acid has converted part of the sawdust.

The powder, after the sirup is drained off, is placed in suitable molds and subjected to the force of powerful hydraulic presses. The result . . . black disks, slabs, trays, handles, knobs, bowls . . . almost any shape . . . or flat "blanks" which can be turned on a lathe, sawed, bored or otherwise machined, rather like hard rubber is worked.

$20,000,000 Art Gift Made By Bache to New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—An important addition to the public art collections in New York City was made here today in the paintings and other art objects assembled during the last 25 years by Jules S. Bache, banker and financier. Together with the Bache town house on Fifth avenue, the collection has been given to the State of New York.

Announcement of the gift, estimated to have a value in excess of $20,000,000, was made yesterday four hours after Mr. Bache had left here for Europe in the steamship Normandie of the French Line, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Miller, wife of the theatrical producer, in London. Mr. Bache intends to remain abroad until early fall.

The paintings compose what is believed to be one of the finest private collections in the world. While smaller than the Mellon and Frick collections, it is regarded as especially valuable because it shows the tastes of a single collector.

Seventy-seven items represent the most valuable part of the collection, which contains no modern works. Strictly classical, the selections include paintings by masters of the best Italian, Dutch, German, Flemish, French and English schools. Individual works are said to be virtually priceless.

Better known paintings include examples of the art of Raphael, Titian, Vermeer, Holbein, Rembrandt, and Velasquez.

Foundation Established

Machinery set by Mr. Bache to administer the collection centers in the Jules Bache Foundation, the organization of which was approved by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York on April 20. At a meeting of trustees of the foundation last Saturday, the first steps toward transfer of title to the collection to the State are understood to have been taken.

"It is Mr. Bache's purpose to adapt the residence at No. 814 Fifth avenue as a public museum for the permanent exhibition of this collection as rapidly as the same can be accomplished," the announcement of the gift said.

Trustees Named

The original trustees of the foundation are Lord Duveen of Milbank, Grover A. Whalen, president of the 1939 New York World's Fair; Lewis L. Fawcett, justice of the Supreme Court; Maurice Newton, a friend of Mr. Bache's, and Louis S. Levy, lawyet. Mr. Bache, who is a broker, is to be director of the museum, acting without compensation. The board of trustees is to be self-perpetuating.

Mr. Bache's home has long been undergoing a process of adaptation for a museum, and it is felt that little alteration remains, except possibly the elimination of servant quarters and Mr. Bache's personal rooms on the third floor.

Less than 10 blocks away is the Frick Museum housing the $50,000,000 art collection of Henry Clay Frick, while 30 short blocks in the other direction is the Pierpont Morgan Library. Ten blocks beyond the Frick Museum is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Notable among the works in the Bache collection are Giovanni Bellini's "Madonna and Child," "Coronation of the Virgin," by Alessandro Botticelli; "Venus and Adonis," by Titian; Rembrandt's "Christ With a Pilgrim's Staff"; Frans Hals "Claes Duyst Van Voorhout" and Raphael's "Portrait of Guiliano de Medici."

The latter painting is regarded as perhaps the best known of the Bache paintings, for it has been exhibited in both London and Berlin. Once the property of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, it was acquired by Mr. Bache for a price announced as $600,000.

32 Microphones for Abbey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans by the British Broadcasting Corporation are complete for broadcasting the Coronation ceremony.

At the Middlesex Guildhall, which is exactly opposite the Arrival Annexe to the Abbey, there will be commentators of America, Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Their comments will be transmitted by the Post Office radio direct to the central broadcasting stations of their own countries.

There will be 32 microphones at different points inside the Abbey.

From the start of the broadcast at 1:15 a. m. it is expected that it will be about 1:40 p. m. when the State drive back to Buckingham Palace from the Abbey will start. From there onwards, microphones will be placed at about eight-minute intervals through which the crowd's cheers and the general "atmosphere" will be heard. These will be on the route at Parliament Square, Trafalgar Square, St. James's Palace and Piccadilly Circus. Another will be on the Wellington Arch at Hyde Park Corner where the approach of the procession to the Archway on Constitution Hill will be described.

Staid London gay with color for May 12: Page 7.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, April 29, 1937

Wonders of Research	2
Diskmakers Review	4
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	7
The Home Forum	9
Freedom	
Sports Page	10
The Young Folks' Page	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Italy's African Reprisals Called Danger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That the recent Addis Ababa "reprisals" are a "menace" to white rule in Africa and to "the future of Christian civilization" and may have regrettable native repercussions is claimed in an influential collective protest issued to the press here recently.

The protest is released under the names of the Archbishop of York, David Lloyd George, H. G Wells, Sir Norman Angell, Lord Lytton, Lord Allen of Hurtwood, Sir Arthur Salter, Prof. H. Stanley Jevons of the Abyssinia Association and others.

Press reports as well as Government statements in Parliament in reply to questions, the signatories declare, do not seem to "leave any reasonable grounds that as a 'reprisal' for an attempt upon the invader's chief official in Addis Ababa, thousands of men, women and children who had nothing whatever to do with the attempt were killed by Blackshirts and workmen."

Far from not concerning them, the signatories continue, these events are much more "their business" than were, say, the Armenian massacres. Italy is a Christian power. Britain, as another Christian power, is "deeply involved in the government of millions of Africans."

Christian Ideals Threatened

"We are engaged," the protest points out, "in attempting to persuade the native to accept peacefully the white man's civilization, to rule his own life by its standards and exchange them for his own. We daily tell him that we are trustees for his welfare. Some thousands of Christian missionaries are engaged in trying to persuade him to accept the Christian ideal; to follow the example set by the Christian nations of Europe."

Coming to the repercussions, the protest says that when Italy "set about the destruction of the one remaining native sovereignty of ancient origin in Africa," Britain was duly "warned" by Lord Lugard, Sir Abe Bailey and many others close to the problem of African Government. Thus, Charles Theodore te Water, the South African High Commissioner here, stated in Geneva that "European action in Africa leaves always its permanent mark," adding, "How often in the long history of Africa has the mark not become a deeply reacting scar?"

South African's Warning

According to the signatories, Mr. te Water added these words: "My Government and the whole people of my country, both black and white, view with deep concern, and with an anxiousness born of the instinctive knowledge of its consequences, the slow and apparently relentless march of the disease of war into our continent. Let it never be forgotten: The long memory of Black Africa never forgets and never forgives an injury or an injustice."

These forecasts, the signatories feel, are worth recalling today. "Failure to protest against recurring abominations like those of Addis Ababa," they declare, "is equivalent in some measure to acquiescence. Without protest standards imperceptibly change; that which yesterday all agreed to regard as permissible to no civilized power becomes today the accepted commonplace, not alone of colonial rule but of war everywhere. Tomorrow we may be the object, or victim, of the methods we have allowed, by acquiescence, to become permissible."

"We therefore wish," the protest concludes, "to record our conviction that such unspeakably cruel and unjustifiable excesses are not only a stain on the honor of the people responsible for them, but a menace to white rule in Africa and to the future of Christian civilization."

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Super-Clipper Type Plane Ordered for Soviet Use

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29 (AP)—Officials of the Glenn L. Martin airplane plant said yesterday a huge flying boat, ordered by the Soviet Government, is under construction at the Martin factory here. The craft, a "refined clipper ship," will be used in developing Russian commercial airlines.

The ship measures 92 feet in length and will have a wing spread of 156 feet. Four nine-cylinder engines, each developing 1000 horsepower, will be built into the wings. It will weigh 10,000 pounds more than the Martin Pacific clippers and can carry a "pay load" three times greater, officials said. Its cruising speed will be 156 miles per hour—25 miles per hour more than the Pacific clippers claim.

Wonders of Research: Scarless Heel

Chemists develop for women's shoes a plastic type of heel that can pass rough spots in walking and can encounter car mechanism in driving without being chipped or scratched.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since high heels were invented, particularly what are known as "French heels," women have been looking for some one to discover a method of rendering such "elevators" scuffless. Those who drive cars were particularly bothered, for heels were usually short-lived. They had to wait until the chemist got around to the problem.

Today scuffless heels are available—manufactured by du Pont chemists, who were impatient with nature's inefficient heel materials and rebuilt their chemical molecules, using nature's own building blocks, rearranging atoms to obtain plastic "pyralin." This can be cut, molded, colored and fashioned to suit the whims of style, and is not easily damaged when applied to high heels. Pyralin is made from cellulose, the same raw material which the chemist has changed into rayon and Acele yarn.

Du Pont — **Chemical Shoemaking** — Leather Covering Imitated in Material That Will Not Mar

Frozen Pipes Thawed By Electric Mechanism

Instead of laboriously digging down to frozen water pipes, Ontario has an electrical method of accomplishing a complete thawing within two or three minutes after current is applied. A description of the method was given to the Association of Municipal Utilities in their meeting at Toronto by R. L. Dobbin, general manager of the Utilities Commission at Peterborough, Ont.

The practice is to attach one secondary electric wire to the service pipe inside the basement of a residence and the other to the nearest fire hydrant. If two adjacent services are to be thawed, one wire to each is the answer. The wires are from a special pipe-thawing transformer giving 11 to 22 volts on the secondary side and current values from 200 to 800 amperes. They cost from $225 to $500. Thawing service to the householder, according to W. E. MacDonald, waterworks engineer of the city of Ottawa, is $1.78—including labor and transportation of equipment.

Stocking Runs Prevented By Furniture Edging

Rubber composition edgings have been installed on the legs of desks, typewriter stands and chairs by officials of the Akron Rubber Company, to protect the silk stockings of stenographers and secretaries from runs. Rough edges on desks wreck thousands of silk stockings each year, it is estimated.

Chemists Find Soil Test For Early Plant Growth

A new method of chemical analysis, so sensitive that it detects as little as a millionth of a millionth of a gram of potassium in plants and animals, was one of several developments described by government researchists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils at the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Extreme sensitivity makes it possible to test the uniformity of potassium's atomic weight in ocean water down to 2½ miles in depth, with the result that Dr. A. K. Brewer was able to report that kelp contains an abnormal abundance of the radioactive constituent of potassium while potato vines were found to increase in atomic weight as the plants mature. All of which means that soil chemists now have a key to aid them in unlocking the secrets of soil relationships responsible for maximum growth in the early stages of plant culture.

Transparent Covering Pressed on Documents

The Archives department of the United States Government now owns a machine capable of changing old documents as brittle as rice paper into something like their original condition. This end is achieved by placing the age-old manuscripts between two fine sheets of transparent material and applying both steam and 1500 pounds pressure. The result is a satin-soft "sandwich" with the preserved document visible through the transparent covering.

'Missing Link' Theory Declared Disproved

Prof. Max Westenhöfer, German morphogeneticist finds as a postlude to 14 years of anatomical studies that the "Darwin-Haeckel theory of the ascent of man from the ape cannot be supported any longer."

Writing in the bimonthly review of German Science, Research and Progress, he continues, "It was useless to search in prehistoric times for any missing link between man and the ape, for those links neither exist in the history of man nor in that of the animals and plants, as my own observations have proved and as has been shown by numerous modern and older investigations of paleontologists. All the larger groups of animals, e. g. fishes, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, seem to have appeared suddenly on the earth, spreading themselves, so to speak in an explosive manner in their various shapes and forms.

"Nowhere is one able to observe or to prove the transition of one species into another, variations being possible only within the species themselves. It is wrong to classify the Neanderthal man as our ancestor. He belongs to a special race of his own (le rameau bestialisé of the French) and represents a descent from the human branch towards a more animal-like species."

Coating to Keep Gas In Balloons Secured

A new varnish coating for the gas bags of lighter-than-air craft—70 times as efficient for retaining hydrogen and helium as the rubber now in general use—is reported by T. P. Sager, research chemist of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.

Bearing no chemical relation to rubber, the new material made from organic polysulphide resins, has a rubber-like elasticity at normal temperatures, and shows marked resistance to gasoline and oil, which swell and weaken the structure of rubber. The slow leakage of air from an automobile inner tube is of little importance compared with the losses which can occur in various types of balloons, Mr. Sager declared.

"Modern ships of the zeppelin type have a gas volume of more than 6,500,000 cubic feet. The task of emptying, purifying the gas, and refilling the cells of such a ship may require more time and labor than the flight of the ship itself."

Loss of valuable gases by diffusion through the fabric is declared reduced from about 4200 cubic feet in 24 hours over a surface of 6000 square yards of fabric to about 60 cubic feet, when the new organic polysulphide resin is used as a coating.

Aleutian Island Exploration Pushed

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of anthropology, United States Museum, is preparing to leave Washington on his ninth expedition to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in search of prehistoric human remains.

The primary objective this season will be the site of two large ancient towns on the westernmost ends of Atka and Adak Islands. Each of these is reported by the few surviving natives to cover several acres and to have been the largest and oldest population center in the Aleutian chain. Neither have ever been visited by white men so far as is known. Dr. Hrdlicka learned of their existence only last summer.

These sites may turn out to be the solution of the riddle of this fog-wrapped chain of islands forming stepping stones between two continents over which the ancestors of the American Indians may have migrated to the New World. Dr. Hrdlicka hopes to close this summer the Smithsonian investigations of ancient mankind in Alaska, which since 1926, have uncovered one of the most colorful and substantial pages of the prehistory of North America.

Library Filming Planned for Europe

The use of the camera for filming library materials, newest development in the field of ideas communication, will be introduced to Europe this summer by M. Llewellyn Raney, director of the University of Chicago libraries, who has sailed to France to arrange for the installation of a new microphotographic speed camera at the International Exposition in Paris.

Ohio River Nears Normalcy With Water Falling Rapidly

WHEELING, W. Va., April 29 (AP)—The Ohio River valley made rapid progress toward normalcy today as the menace of its third flood in 13 months flattened out downstream. The swirling muddy waters were still five feet above flood stage here this morning, but the river was expected to return to its banks before nightfall.

The crest had moved into the vicinity of Parkersburg, W. Va., where little damage was expected from a stage of 39 feet, three above flood level.

Industries in this region resumed regular operations, refugees returned to their homes and transportation lines were opened while hundreds of workers sought to erase marks of the high water.

No estimate of the damage was available but the flood claimed a toll of nine lives in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

From Johnstown, Penna., to New Cumberland, W. Va., 33 miles north of Wheeling, the Ohio River and its tributaries were below flood stage and falling rapidly.

Parts of Wheeling Island, residential district of 10,000 population, swept by the flood at its 45.9 foot crest, were out of the water and all of the main business district of Wheeling was free of the river's grip.

New Martinsville, 38 miles southward, was the last outpost of the flood. The river reached a crest of 42.9 feet, 5.5 feet above flood stage, and halted all business in the little community of 4000 persons, then began falling.

Flood in Ontario Routs Thamesville Residents

THAMESVILLE, Ont., April 29 (Canadian Press)—The worst flood here in 30 years poured through Thamesville last night, damaging homes and business property and engulfing many acres of nearby farmland. The Thames River rose 24 feet and poured over its banks at this town, 15 miles northeast of Chatham. Thamesville was virtually isolated and water six to eight feet deep covered two square miles. Thamesville has a population of 800.

One thousand of the villagers and residents of the surrounding country fled their homes, many rescued by motor trucks that backed up to their homes before the water became too deep. Boats were rushed here from Chatham and other places.

Many of the refugees crowded into the Tecumseh Hotel, where they were fed and provided with sleeping quarters. In the rural district affected there was a hurried evacuation of livestock. The Thames already had spread damage estimated at $3,000,000 in London, about 25 miles to the northeast.

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Modern Improvements Bring Finland Back to Public Eye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — Finland is a country of many interesting things—geographical, social and industrial—about which the rest of the world is on the whole not very well informed.

Thinking of Finland usually reminds people of Long-Distance Runner Paavo Nurmi, or Musician Jean Sibelius, or Architect Eliel Saarinen, or Patriot and Liberator Gustav Mannerheim—or perhaps just of cold weather.

Up to about a decade ago there was some reason, or at least some explanation for the comparative oblivion which surrounded Finland. But with the rapid improvement in her communications and the solidifying of her industrial and economic structure Finland has stepped forward as an important member of the family of nations. The conference of foreign ministers of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland held in Helsingfors last week was the first such session ever held in Finland and emphasized the new importance the country is gaining.

More than 3,500,000 people live in Finland and their country stretches between the same parallels of latitude as Alaska, with the Arctic Circle running across the middle of the country. But these formidable statistics do not make Finland as cold as one might think. In fact it is a rich farming country with two thirds of its people living on agriculture. Nowhere in Finland is there snow the year round and there is not a glacier or an Eskimo in the entire length of the land.

80,000 Islands—More Coming

Finland has a long coastline facing the Gulf of Bothnia, with Sweden on the other side. This water front is flanked with islands galore—80,000 of them and the number is still increasing. Yes, that's true, for the Finnish terrain along there is risng at the slow but definte rate of three feet per century, a phenomenon which is continually bringing new little islets into existence.

The interior of the country is a lace-work of lakes and forests, with fields and farms snuggled in every clearing and along the more southerly watercourses. And over it all plays that curiously soft, yellow Finnish sunshine, as stimulating in winter as it is soothing in summer.

The only fairly large city in Finland is the capital, Helsingfors or Helsinki, much newer than some of the others, and notable for its imposing thoroughfares, handsome public buildings, and an abundance of churches, monuments, museums and business offices.

Helsingfors is not only the seat of government, but also the commercial center of Finland and manufactures sporting goods, hardware, paper, marine supplies, chocolate and china. It has modern hotels, restaurants, theaters, shops, parks and near by are bathing and beach facilities.

The largest manufacturing town in Finland, however, is Tampere, whose industrial life was initiated in 1820 when an Englishman started a cotton mill at this point. It now has 250 factories grinding out textiles, shoes, leather, paper, saws, furniture, railway supplies and boot and shoe machinery.

Other Industrial Centers

Two other Finnish towns command mention. One is Turku, on the west coast, second largest city in the land and focal point of a good deal of Finland's traffic with Sweden. Turku rejoices in shipyards, engineering plants and other evidences of modernity. But it also has a quiet, old-world atmosphere in keeping with the important part it has played in Finnish history. Among its points of interest are a medieval castle of very severe architectural dignity and a cathedral dating from the thirteenth century.

The other city is Viipuri, which also has a castle, as well as factories for the production of soap, cutlery, wood pulp and cellulose products. Viipuri is in eastern Finland, not far from Leningrad, and is the shipping point for great amounts of Finnish timber, one of the country's important exports.

Finland is a new country with new ideas, a great experiment station for all sorts of social and economic doctrines. Thus, as long ago as 1906, it was the first country in Europe to grant women the vote on equal terms with men.

Women now enjoy not only the same political status as men, but are economic equals and have become active as natural scientists, physicians, dentists, architects, engineers, lawyers, judges, industrial managers, government officials and even cabinet ministers. There are also women streetcar conductors, dock laborers and bricklayers.

Plenty of Co-Ops

Similarly the co-operative societies, which have lately focused attention on Sweden and other Scandinavian lands, are a well-settled institution in Finland. There are co-operatives for both buying and marketing purposes, nearly every village has its co-operative store and there are two large co-operative wholesale societies, each extensively engaged in manufacturing.

Many of the dairies are run on a co-operative basis and more than 90 per cent of Finland's large butter exports pass through a single co-operative exporting group. Other fields in which Finland's co-operative societies are active include the cattle, egg, meat and milk trades, house building, newspaper publishing, purchase of fertilizers and farm machinery, and a flock of others.

Prior to her period as a grand duchy of Russia, Finland had for several centuries been a colony of Sweden and the effect of this culture is still existent there and has given the country a curious double identity There are Finnish Finns and Swedish Finns, the latter being scions of Swedish families who were established in Finland when the land was seized by Russia in 1809.

Though the Swedish tongue is still recognized, nine tenths of the people handle the difficult Finnish language and around it is clustering a strong racial tradition. Thus Finnish writers, painters and sculptors are growing up, as well as a Finnish theater and a Finnish film industry.

Finland Has Its Infinite Variety

Suomen-Matkat

History Blends With Industry in Little Nation

Upper Left—Ancient Castle at Viipuri, One of the Old Cities of Finland. Lower Left—Finnish Woman Street Car Conductor. Lower Right—Turku Is a City of Shipyards and Industrial Plants

In Old Viipuri

Market Place Shows Ancient Round Tower Formerly Part of Town's Fortifications

Public Funds for Recreation Found Lagging Behind Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Public expenditures for recreation continue to remain in the doldrums despite economic recovery in many lines, the National Recreation Association reported here yesterday in a survey of its field which showed 1936 outlays still below pre-depression levels.

"Cities have been slow to shoulder the financial responsibilities they formerly carried as long as federal and state emergency funds are available," the report says. "However, substantial restorations in budgets were made in 1936 and were promised for 1937, tax limitation restrictions were eased in many cities and referendums in other communities approved tax increases for recreation. Some of the additions were new levies.'

Among cities voting for public recreation were Decatur and Sycamore, Ill. Niles, Ohio, voted to renew existing taxes and Danville, Ill., increased its recreation tax.

"Due to federal employment projects, there was a marked increase in construction and development of recreational buildings," the report continues. "This was also true of areas and other types of facilities used by park and recreation agencies. Toward the close of the year some recreation executives were questioning the wisdom of further expansion of physical properties lest the increased outlay necessary for their maintenance and operation might result in wiping out funds intended for leadership."

In the list of cities advancing their public recreation programs from a partial to a year-round basis were Akron, Ohio; Danville, Va.; Great Falls, Mont.; Harrisburg, Penna.; Linden, N. J.; New Rochelle, N. Y., and Vallejo, Calif.

A marked increase in interest was observed among public and private recreation agencies in the evaluation of their work and in comprehensive planning to meet the recreation needs of their communities, according to the association.

"In three Ohio cities, important steps were taken to strengthen the organization and operation of public recreation programs," the report says. "In Cleveland, the new city administration created a mayor's advisory playground and recreation commission which has been effective in improving personnel and in securing increased facilities and funds. A joint city and school committee is supervising a growing program in Akron, and in Youngstown an authoritative park and recreation commission is functioning."

The association's training program for members of recreation staffs held institutes in numerous cities throughout the year upon a highly successful basis, it was said.

Woman Poet Wins British Royal Honor For New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Miss Eileen Duggan, who received the Order of the British Empire in the New Year Honors, is the first New Zealand writer to be so honored in respect of poetry alone.

The verse of Miss Duggan has been acclaimed as far away as Ireland, where the poet, George W. Russell, the famous "AE.," said of her that "she has entry into the lovely places of the spirit. . . . We are pleased that New Zealand has bred a poet whom we would be glad to acknowledge over here."

Irish in family and New Zealand by birth, Miss Duggan has given new music to New Zealand poetry.

Rebels Occupy Guernica Ruins; Capture Durango

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, April 29 (AP)—Gen. Emilio Mola's insurgent troops occupied devastated Guernica, "Sacred City of the Basques," at 11:15 a. m., today, while the Government of the Basque Republic strove to evacuate 300,000 non-combatants from Bilbao and pleaded with world powers to find a haven for them.

The Basque Cabinet met in emergency session at Bilbao today, under the menace of aerial machine-gunners and the pressure of insurgent armies, to map a vast evacuation scheme for 300,000 non-combatant men, women and children.

Insurgent armies attacked the straggling defenders of Durango, just 16 miles to the west, with hand grenades and bayonets.

Low-flying insurgent pursuit planes ranged steadily west, machine-gunning caravans of fleeing civilians between the two cities.

To feed the refugees that cram Bilbao, until they find the haven that the Basques demand for them, four food ships from St. Jean de Luz, France, slipped through an ineffectual insurgent sea blockade on the Bay of Biscay—escorted to the three-mile line by a British destroyer. That brought to 12 the food vessels that have reached Bilbao.

The insurgents say they captured 14 villages yesterday, with heights around Durango occupied after an attack on the city itself.

VITORIO, Northern Spain, April 29 (AP)—The insurgent armies driving toward Bilbao announced yesterday that they had captured Durango, keystone of the Basque capital's defensive system, and broken the Basque resistance along a 60-mile front.

Durango was taken by an encircling movement by insurgent columns, which developed into hand-to-hand fighting before the defense suddenly gave way.

Oscar Learns About Cooking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29 — Oscar Tschirky ("Oscar of the Waldorf"), most famous of all maitres d'hotel in the United States, today knows that one is never too old to learn even about his own profession, even though the lesson cannot be put into immediate effect. He knows, too, that one learns in most unexpected ways from the most unexpected teachers.

This came to him when he judged a cooking contest by some of the most "rugged juveniles"—commonly known as "tough kids"—of the Gas House district of New York yesterday afternoon. They showed the famous chef how to cook Mulligan stew "a la hobo" for 15 persons for 54 cents. This cost covered everything that went into the pot, including turnips, carrots, tomatoes, potatoes, shoulder of lamb and pepper and salt.

"We couldn't do that at my house," said Oscar of the Waldorf.

The contest was sponsored by the Madison Square Boys' Club, which is observing its seventh annual boys' week, and as the young cooks demonstrated their skill in the preparation of food under Oscar's knowing eyes, "safety first" appeared to be the aim of the club for one of its directors stood by with a fire extinguisher. It was not needed.

Following the Mulligan stew, the lads showed they were expert in cooking T-bone steaks with fried potatoes and rounded out the contest by baking "whipped cream" layer cakes, cookies and fudge.

First prize in the Mulligan stew contest went to "Buddy" Dempsey, 13, of 490 Second Avenue, and Sam Macchia, 13, of 308 East Twenty-ninth Street.

William Fiorenza, 13 of 523 First Avenue, and his teammate, Jim Halpin, 13, of 527 First Avenue, won first in the layer cake baking contest; Tony LaPorta, 12, of 313 East Twenty-ninth Street, won first as a fudge maker, and first for his T-bone steak; James McCaughey, 13, of 523 Second Avenue, cooked the best "brownies," and Frank Tomaselli, 12, of 304 East Twenty-ninth Street, the best oatmeal cookies.

Model Railway Club Shows Line Rivalry At London Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Those persons who as children numbered themselves among loyal and enthusiastic train-watchers will be interested to know that the theory that the railway running a line through one's home town is ipso facto the best in the country is now being put to good use among grown-ups.

The results of the application of this theory have been seen this year at the Model Railway Club's Exhibition here. Many extremely fine models of locomotives and rolling stock of the four main line railways in Britain, exhibited in their four respective groups, formed one of the main attractions of the show.

The 400 members of the club are affiliated according to their own wishes to one or other of four groups, each specializing in the production of scale models of the stock of the main line railroads, the Southern, the London and North Eastern, the London, Midland and Scottish, and the Great Western, under the general direction of group leaders.

This year's exhibition included models of most of the famous types of British locomotive and rolling stock of former years as well as of the present time, and, in addition, models from France and America.

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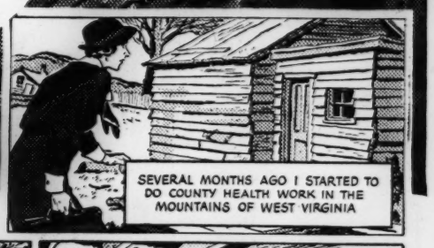

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Chamber Cheers Koehler's Attack on Roosevelt Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

and financing service which it demands."

Calling upon bankers to rectify the situation themselves he decreed the efficacy of federal regulation, and added, "Our banks have been subjected to more governmental regulation than those of any other country and in the face of this we have had a record of commercial bank failures unparalleled anywhere. . . . Banking must move itself out of the rut of individualism. If it is not willing to do so by its own efforts than it will by its own inertia be forced to accept whatever solutions to its major problems may be offered by others."

Davis Being Groomed

As a compromise between two approaches to the New Deal, the chamber seemed bent on nominating a Landon-like liberal today as its next president, to succeed Harper Sibley, who is retiring. He is George H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., grain man, who shares in ownership of one of the biggest grain elevators in the world at Kansas City, and who is felt to be a middle-of-the-road progressive with a clear perception of changing social conditions but by no means in full sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt. While Mr. Davis would not agree with a great deal of the New Deal it is felt he would hardly subscribe to a large share of the attack made upon it by industrial conservatives.

Behind the scenes it may be stated that there is no clear indication here of any healing of the rift between business and the New Deal. The failure of Mr. Roosevelt either to appear at the present gathering or to forward a congratulatory note on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary is felt to be significant of the strained relations which have long prevailed. Mr. Sibley has been personally friendly with Mr. Roosevelt, and accompanied him on his trip to South America last fall as a good will representative of American business.

But on the whole speeches at this convention of the chamber have been stronger, if anything, than a year ago in their attack on New Deal policies. The Wagner Labor Act, the Supreme Court reorganization maneuver and the failure of Mr. Roosevelt to denounce the sit-down strike all come in for criticism from chamber members at informal discussions.

High Lights of Session

Other high lights of today's wind-up sessions were talks by Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas on farm tenancy; Juan T. Trippe, New York, president Pan American Airways, on international air transportation; and Mark Sullivan, columnist, reviewing the past 25 years.

Voicing outspoken criticism of the New Deal, Mr. Kohler told an applauding audience that if the founding fathers returned to the United States today "they would be disturbed to find that the effectiveness of the constitutional protection has been impaired or perhaps even destroyed without amending the Constitution and that it is now proposed to carry further the drive toward centralization and unchecked power, still without amending the Constitution."

Referring directly to the judiciary reorganization scheme, he declared that "nearly every increase of central power appears to grow out of a so-called 'crisis' of one kind or another." Mr. Kohler said the present so-called crisis was "inflation," and declared the idea of a connection between this and the court far-fetched.

Mr. Kohler called false the idea that the machine age "makes large permanent unemployment inevitable." On the contrary, he said, the proportion of the American people gainfully employed has grown steadily.

He felt industry should provide better housing facilities for the masses. A large fraction of the population, he declared, is "abominably ! used." Wasteful government intervention was bound to occur, he warned, unless private industry solved the matter "in an economic way, by private initiative." Decrying governmental paternalism, he concluded that "a strong nation cannot be built up of flabby individuals."

Warn Business to 'Clean House'

Harris and Ewing
Walter J. Kohler
Former Governor of Wisconsin

Raymond N. Ball
President, Lincoln-Alliance Bank and Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Youth Upholds Traditions, Federated Clubwomen Hear

(Continued From Page 1)

have a detached attitude toward government in everyday living and it does not occur to many of them that they might take an active part in government.

"But then," interposed Mrs. Powers, "it does not occur to their elders either."

Youth is not called upon to lead and rarely is it allowed to do so, even when it asks the privilege, Mrs. Powers continued. She named great men of the past who made contributions to statesmanship or the arts while still in their twenties and commented, "yet any American youth who succeeds now is regarded as a seven-days wonder."

The social sciences should replace the classics as the hub of the educational wheel, Mrs. Powers stated. School books must be rewritten from the first grade up to prepare children for the business of citizenship. Controversial subjects must not be eliminated from the schools or youth will not learn to think critically. The "red peril" in colleges, in her opinion, is "minute." Radicals, she said, "are rare and so are idealists."

Youth will make any sacrifice for an education, said Mrs. Powers. Except for a few eastern schools, half of every college student body is earning part or all of its college expenses. College used to be "a four years" vacation from real life, but the depression has developed a new model of undergraduate who has put away childish things and is eager to be fitted for the business of life in the outside world."

Urges Practice, Not Theory

Mrs. Powers declared that there is great need for vocational high schools that teach practice, not theory. Particularly, she said, vocational high schools should teach girls scientific housekeeping. The one uncrowded field for girls is household employment, and domestic service which has been debased now must be dignified.

Twelve of Mrs. Powers' 15 young people declared that they have no religion. They see the church sanctioning war and admitting the wealthy, no matter how hypocritical. Yet the Golden Rule appeals to them as a workable philosophy and while youth does not call itself religious, Mrs. Powers declared that "there is a spiritual quality to its thinking; hope, patience, faith in the future, and out of the present struggles there may come spirituality of a higher order than the world has ever known."

Mrs. Powers praised the campaign of allied youth for temperance education. Drinkless parties are successful, she stated, and on the outskirts of Detroit there is a beerless beer garden called Youth, Inc., whose combined dance hall and ice cream bar nets a $300 weekly profit to the young people who run it.

Youth today, according to Mrs. Powers, is "willing to marry on hope, budget carefully and live cheaply." Girls prefer homemaking to careers and many ask that the cost of their educations be reduced so that they may be given doweries. Since marriage must often be postponed and long and carefully planned for, it is acquiring a new stability and importance in the eyes of youth. Young people have great idealism for marriage and easy divorce was rejected by all of the 15 she questioned.

"Money is not their yardstick," said Mrs. Powers, "and they they are free from the snobbery of things."

The chief work of the 65,000 junior clubwomen this year, said Mrs. Elbert W. Shirk of Redlands, Calif., chairman, has been to obtain talking books for the blind. In addition they have studied mothercraft, the United States Constitution and finance and insurance, have contributed to the penny art fund and co-operated in the safety campaign.

A vehement attack on present abuses of the parole system was made by Mrs. Adela Rogers St. Johns, novelist, of New York City, who commented on the number of crimes committed by paroled convicts and called upon the federation to form parole committees to obtain from parole boards and wardens of penitentiaries the names of convicts who have applied for parole, and then to co-operate with newspapers and radio commentators to issue bulletins recommending or disapproving the granting of these requests.

Approved by Head G-Man

Mrs. St. Johns declared that her plan has the approval of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and said that "if it is known that you are watching, are interested, are calling to account too easy paroles, they will, I promise you, not be granted."

Declaring that most of our troubles have never happened, and that a great many of our fears never materialize, Mrs. Walter Ferguson of Tulsa, columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, appealed to the women to recognize the power of organization.

"Unless we choose Christianity instead of war and rededicate ourselves to a determination to keep peace," said Mrs. Ferguson, "whatever we may do in the federation will be entirely futile. We have been taught that a nation depends upon its homes, but it is also true that the kind of homes we have depends upon the sort of government we make for ourselves."

Mrs. Ferguson deplored the attitude of women who think that their organizations are "semi-sacred institutions," told them that they should welcome criticism and recommended that they set up a committee in each club to check "the habit of self-adulation." She reminded them that the publicity they receive will be in proportion to what they do that is worth while, warned them that there is a dangerous tendency to overemphasize the mechanics of organization, and stated that "if we could resolve not to scatter our energies, if we could recognize our importance and strength as a social force, woman's power would be almost limitless."

Encouraging Woman's Sphere

Women's main ideal, she contended, should be to set up in public life those maternal qualities and feminine interests which are particularly their own.

Mrs. Ferguson was the speaker for the national publicity department, whose chairman, Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh, N. C., announced that Blanche D. Sampson of Holyoke, Mass., had won the $50 prize offered by Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, head of the clubwomen's bureau of the New York Herald Tribune for the best report of club activities presented during the year.

Woman's part in the game of war was praised by Judge Grace Elmore Gibson, of Tulsa, who depicted the services of women in battle from the time of the women of Sparta to the present day, saying that women always have responded to the call of their times.

"I am a pacifist," said Judge Gibson, "and I firmly believe that the challenge to women of the present day is for activities in the cause of peace."

Adoption of uniform marriage and divorce laws is the major objective of the American Home Department according to its chairman, Mrs. Norman Hubbard Hastings of Roslindale, Mass., who announced that she is sending out a questionnaire the answers to which will serve as a basis for legislative action on the part of the federation.

Security and emancipation were named as the two great needs of youth today, by Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott of Boston, consultant in parent education of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Children need to have a feeling of order and the right sort of control and authority, said Mrs. Abbott, and coupled with them freedom and education to train them to make wise decisions.

Blum Considers Nationalizing Of Insurance

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum informed a group of Socialist deputies today that he would be willing to consider nationalizing insurance in France if he were solidly supported by the People's Front.

The Premier's statement followed a "suggestion" yesterday by Finance Minister Vincent Auriol to the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the Government assume control of France's debt-burdened railroads.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—How far has France really carried nationalization of the armament industry, and to what extent has Premier Blum's Popular Front Government succeeded in breaking or loosening the grip of the munition makers?

These questions are being asked here now that the period during which arms factories could be nationalized has come to a close. The law of Aug. 11, 1936, stipulated that no enterprises engaged in the manufacture of war material could be expropriated after March 31, 1937.

A careful survey of the situation at the beginning of April reveals the following facts:

Only two armament firms have been nationalized by the Minister of War.

One factory making gas masks has been nationalized.

Twenty-one airplane factories have been nationalized.

The armament enterprises now nationalized are Brandt and Schneider, two of the most important French manufacturers of guns and munitions. The famous Schneider-Creusot plant is a particularly important firm, which last year declared dividends of 20,000,000 francs—nearly $1,000,000.

21 Plane Factories Taken

The 21 airplane factories which have been nationalized include most of the important French firms: Farman, Blériot, Potez, Bréguet, Marcel Bloch, Loire-Nieuport, Dewoitine, C. A. M. S. and Romano. These enterprises have been expropriated by the state and grouped according to their geographical location into six "National Societies for the Construction of Air Planes."

This experiment in nationalization has already cost the Government more than 1,250,000,000 francs. Over a billion francs was spent by Pierre Cot, French Minister of Air, although only 250,000,000 francs in all were appropriated by Parliament to cover the total cost of nationalizing the war industries.

Clearly, the Cabinet desired to concentrate on aviation and on one or two munition plants, rather than to try to cover the entire field of armament industries. Nothing was done in the way of nationalizing any of the factories where hydroplanes are being made—such as Latécoère and Morane-Saulnier, and no attempt was made to nationalize any new shipyards. The state already owns and operates a number of shipyards, however.

In general, it may be concluded that only in the field of airplane manufacture has the Popular Front Government carried out its original avowed intentions of nationalizing the French armament industry. Even in the realm of air armaments, only those factories which make fuselages have been nationalized.

Motors Made Privately

Airplane motors are still made by private manufacturers such as Renault, Hispano-Suiza and Lorraine. This last-named factory, however, is in such serious financial straits that it has asked the Government to accord it a subsidy and take over virtually complete control, and this is expected to be done soon.

With regard to factories making munitions and guns, the two most important firms have been, or are in the process of being, nationalized: Brandt and Schneider. But many important munition plants remain unaffected, such as the vitally significant Hotchkiss factory which turns out most of the machine guns now used by the French army, and the Renault plant which makes tanks and armored cars. There are also a large number of smaller firms making rifles, light artillery, cartridges and shells which have not been nationalized.

It cannot really be said, in view of these facts, that the Popular Front Government has succeeded in taking control of France's national defense out of the hands of the "munition-makers." The great stumbling block which the Government found in its way was the matter of money. Even after spending nearly five times the amount envisaged by Parliament, the Government was forced to admit that the present state of the French Treasury precluded any further steps toward nationalization.

Privately Financed

Furthermore, the Government has been obliged to admit partial defeat in its efforts to free the national defense industries from the control of private finance. Contrary to its original intention, the Government has now indicated to the managers even of those armament plants now nationalized that they are free to have recourse to private banks if this seems necessary to finance their operations.

There is, however, another side to the picture. If the Government has not gone as far as it intended along the road to nationalization, it has taken a tremendously important step toward genuinely effective control of the manufacture and commerce of armaments. Control measures have been instituted in most armament factories which were not nationalized. Furthermore, the new labor contracts afford labor union delegates an excellent opportunity of controlling production and commerce in arms. This combination of official and syndical control seems to have placed in the hands of the Popular Front Government the means of exercising effective supervision of the production and distribution of all forms of war material in France today.

Disks Enlarge Classic List of Recordings

Review of Recordings

Beethoven: Symphony No. 8 in F Major, Opus 93, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Three Victor records in album.

This symphony, completed in 1812, at a very stormy period in the life of Beethoven, is the very antithesis of storm; it soars to the heights of joyousness and light. The shortest of Beethoven's symphonies, the work begins abruptly in a fashion resembling somewhat Beethoven's "company manners," settles to a very graceful violin theme; the second movement is the famous "metronome" movement, containing the round which Beethoven and others sang after a dinner at which Maelzel, inventor of that baneful instrument of the practice hour, was present; the third, or minuet, movement, is more boldly drawn than the conventional minuet and has a very lovely theme sounded by the French horns and clarinet; the fourth movement, vigorous in character, has a marked gaiety throughout.

This album is certainly one of the most felicitous done by the Boston orchestra.

Handel: Concerti Grossi, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Op. 6, played by Boyd Neel String Orchestra, with instrumental soloists and harpsichord. Six Decca records. Belonging to a noteworthy group of 12, written by Handel, they are splendid examples of the early concerto form, in which groups of instruments are considered in a virtuoso light.

All are beautifully played.

Haydn: Symphony in C Minor, No. 95, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. Two Decca records. This though lesser known was composed at the period of the "Oxford," "Surprise" and "Clock" symphonies. A very short work, a movement to each side of the disks, it is very satisfactory listening.

Mozart: Serenade for Thirteen Wind Instruments, conducted by Dr. Fritz Stiedry. Two Decca records. This delightful little serenade, without strings to accompany it, sounds like a military band at times. The fourth movement, rondo-minuet, is the most attractive.

Sibelius: "King Kristian" Suite, Ballad and Nocturne, played by Stor Symphony Orchestra, Armas Jarnefelt, conductor. A work done in Sibelius's "Finlandia" period, this work is vigorous, simply told and is very effective thereby.

Sibelius: Musette, from "King Kristian II" Suite and Berceuse, played by Stor Symphony Orchestra, Armas Jarnefelt, conductor. Decca record. The first, a gay little piece imitates an older form of the clarinet, while the companion number is a simple ballad.

Sibelius: "King Kristian" Suite: Elegie, and Kajanus: Berceuse, played by Stor Symphony Orchestra, Armas Jarnefelt, conductor. Decca record. Two melodic works, the second being featured by solo violin throughout.

Walton: Overture to "Portsmouth Point," played by B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. Victor record. A modern work full of suggestions of England, with snatches of folk song. It has a strong vigorous feeling and is easy and good listening.

Berlioz: "King Lear" Overture, and "Marche Troyenne," played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. The King Lear, an early work of Berlioz, shows the individuality which was to mark his career. The march, practically his last work, is a vigorous work from his last, and unsuccessful, opera.

Tchaikovsky: "Marche Slav," played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. This famous work, so typically Russian, was done as a commission and is representative of one of the composer's most "purple" moments.

Wagner: "Die Meistersinger"—March of the Apprentices, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor record. This portion pictures the apprentices as they arrive at the prize song festival and begin a pretty little dance with a group of arriving girls.

DeFalla: "La Vida Breve," Introduction and Danse, played by Opera-Comique Orchestra, G. Coez, conductor. Decca record. The introduction has the sinister character of the work, while the Dance is very well known.

Gilbert-Sullivan: "H. M. S. Pinafore," played by the B. B. C. Theater Orchestra. Pleasant enough listening but it seems odd to hear melodies played only by orchestra which sparkle much better when sung. Release possibly inspired by presence of D'Oyly Carte company in America.

Instrumental

Bach: Preludes and Fugues, No. 35-43, played by Edwin Fischer, pianist. Seven Victor records in album. Though these works were written with a pedagogic purpose, they are nevertheless excellent in their own worth and shine in the hands of a good interpreter like Mr. Fischer.

Bach: Italian Concerto, and Three Little Preludes and Fugue, played by Wanda Landowska, harpsichordist. Two Victor records. These records are valuable in that they give the antique spirit of Bach by playing on a contemporary instrument of his period. The harpsichord, however, is not as pleasant an instrument to which to listen for as long periods as the piano.

Chopin: Mazurka in F Sharp Minor, and Schumann: Toccata in C Major, Op. 7, played by Simon Barer, pianist. Victor record. The first is one of the Polish dances in triple time which Chopin brought to the world's attention while the latter is an early work of Schumann composed, as its title implies, for finger study. Both are capably played by Mr. Barer.

Faure: Impromptu for Harp, played by Lily Laskine, harpist of Concerts Lamoureaux. Victor record. Harp music is rare on disks and thus welcome, for it seems to record well and Faure has written some excellent music for the instrument.

Vocal

Offenbach: "Le Perichole"—"You Are Not Beautiful," and Messager: "Veronique-Petite Dinde"—"Pour Venir de Provence," sung by Maggie Teyte, soprano. Two charming arias from French comic operas presented by an artist noted for her singing in French.

Delibes: "Lakme"-Bell Song, sung by Lily Pons, soprano. Decca record. Miss Pons makes her debut with Decca in one of the most noted of arias in an opera which was revived in America because of her ability to handle its vocal range.

Delibes: "Lakme"-"Pourquoi dans les grand bois?" and "Dans le foret près de nous," sung by Lily Pons, soprano. Decca record. Two more of the important, though lesser, arias from "Lakme," handled in Miss Pons' excellent manner.

Gluck: "Orpheus and Eurydice"-"I Have Lost My Eurydice," and Saint-Saens: "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," sung by Kerstin Thorborg, mezzo-soprano. Decca record. Miss Thorborg, one of the latest importations to the Metropolitan, has a truly excellent voice and is well heard in these two familiar arias. The only odd thing is the singing in German, a language in which neither opera was written.

Melartin: "Give Me Thine Heart," and Tosti: "Matinata," sung by Kerstin Thorborg, with orchestra. Decca record. Two lovely ballads, the last quite popular, beautifully sung.

Weber: "Der Freischutz"-Recitative and Agathe's Aria, sung by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, with orchestra. Decca record. Mme. Lehmann does a remarkable job with this difficult aria from the great romanticist's opera, which concludes with the exultant song upon which Weber based his overture to this opera.

Nicolai: "Merry Wives of Windsor"-Mistress Ford's Aria, sung by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, with orchestra. Another aria in the florid romantic style done beautifully by Mme. Lehmann.

Mozart: "Don Juan"-Register Aria, sung by Gerhard Husch, baritone, with orchestra. Decca record. Mr. Husch is new to us on disks and welcome. He has a beautiful voice, which is well heard in this difficult Mozart aria.

Mozart: "Magic Flute"-Birdcatcher's Song, and Verdi: "Otello"-Iago's Air, sung by Gerhard Husch, baritone, with orchestra. Decca record. Mr. Husch is heard to perfection in both of these arias.

Lehar: Frederike-"Mädchen, mein mädchen," and "Sah ein Knab' ein Röslein steh'n," sung by Richard Tauber, tenor, with orchestra. Decca record. This popular soloist sings nicely these two airs.

Meyerbeer: "L'Africana"—"O Paradiso," and Bizet: "Carmen"-Flower Song, sung by Enrico Caruso, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. This is another of the "recreations" done by transcribing the old disk on a new platter with a modern orchestral accompaniment. These arias of course are among the best known in opera and are performed with all the great art that was Caruso's.

Strauss: "Voices of Spring"-Waltz, sung by Maria Cebotari, soprano, with orchestra. Decca record. A timely vocal arrangement of a popular Strauss waltz, nicely done.

Strauss: "Village Swallows From Austria," sung by Gita Alpar, soprano, with orchestra. Decca record. Another happy timely release of a lesser known Strauss waltz which is full of soaring phrases suggestive of the nervous flight of these birds.

Holst: "This Have I done for My True Love," and Wassail Song, sung by B. B. C. mixed chorus. Decca record. These songs, though by a modern composer, are done in the seventeenth century madrigal style.

Romberg: "Maytime"—"Will You Remember," and "Farewell to Dreams," sung by Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Victor record. Songs from the picture "Maytime" in which Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy appeared. The first is very well known, while the other is typical Romberg. A nice popular disk.

Benedict: "The Wren," and Strauss: "Blue Danube" Waltz, sung by Josephine Tumminia, soprano, with Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra. Decca record. If you can stand to hear a famous coloratura air and noted waltz sung "straight" with a "swing" background then you'll like this. Miss Tumminia tried the same technique on the Bing Crosby radio hour, you may recall. You may also recall that Lily Pons did something like this in her picture "The Girl From Paris."

Popular

Hart-Rodgers: "All Points West," by Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, with Bob Lawrence and narrator. Victor 12-inch record. This unusual narrative with music gives the impressions of a train announcer as he calls out the departures and muses on the sights that he sees; finally the train announcer is shot, as a convict eludes guards taking him to prison.

Decca has brought out an attractive popular list of vocals this month. Among the leaders are Bing Crosby's records of "Sweet Is the Word for You" from his picture, "Waikiki Wedding" coupled with "I have So Little to Give," "Too Marvelous for Words," paired with "What Will I Tell My Heart?," "Moonlight and Shadows" from "Jungle Princess" tied with "I Never Realized," and, lastly, in his very sentimental best in "Sentimental and Melancholy" from "Ready, Willing and Able," coupled with "The One Rose That's Left in My Heart."

Fats Waller heads the Victor popular vocal list with pairings of "Did Anyone Ever Tell You?" and "When Love Is Young," "The Meanest Thing You Ever Did Was Kiss Me," and "Bach Up to Me," in which he borrows a Bach theme to swing, "Where Is the Sun?" and "Old Plantation" from the "Cotton Club Revue" and "You've Been Reading My Mail," a slow jocular number paired with "Spring Cleaning," also swinging.

In the ladies' division Decca offers some new disks by Connie Boswell singing "When the Poppies Bloom Again," paired with "Trust in Me," and "Serenade in the Night," paired with "Where Are You?" from "The Top of the Town." Frances Langford, radio soloist, sings for Decca, "Was It Rain?" and "Sweet Heartache," from the picture "Hit Parade." Jessie Matthews, English talkie star, sings for Decca, "Read Over Heels in Love," from her picture of the same name, and couples it with "May I Have the Next Romance With You?"

In the purely "swing" division, Victor offers "Skeleton Jangle" and "Tiger Rag," aboriginal jazz by the Original Dixieland Jazz Band; "Jivin' the Vibres," paired with "Stomp," with Lionel Hampton and his jazz vibrophone, and Tommy Dorsey's "Jammin'," paired with the much straighter "Turn Off the Moon," both numbers from the films. Decca swing labels of interest are four old favorites, "China Boy," "Moonglow," "St. Louis Blues" and "It Don't Mean a Thing," done in the French manner by Stephane Grapphelly and his Hot Four. Art Tatum, pianist weaves his pianistic style for Decca around familiar numbers as "I've Got My Love to Keep Me Warm" coupled with "With Plenty of Money and You" and "Body and Soul," paired with "What Will I Tell My Heart?"

Other tunes given special handling are Meade "Lux" Lewis, pianist, in his own "Honkey Tonk Train Blues" and "Whistlin' Blues," "Listen to the Mocking Bird," an arrangement in which Jimmy Dorsey seems to have a flair, paired with "The Love Bug Will Bite You," also in catchy rhythm; Mal Hallet slow swings, "Rockin' Chair Swing," coupling it with a fast arrangement of Dvorak's "Humoresque," featuring the piano; Harry Roy, English bandman, does "Two Trumpet Toot," featuring a trumpet duo and pairs it with "Twelfth Street Rag," featuring a piano duo; Harry Roy follows later with "Piano Madness which is, of all things, a one step, and couples with it the old timer, "Porcupine Rag." Glen Gray's Casa Loma boys turn in "Study in Brown," which gets off most of the jazz tricks of a Negro band and pairs with it, "Whoa Babe," a swingy tune. Henry Busse performs some nice trumpet variations on two old timers, "Changes" and "Aunt Hagar's Children." In the "smoothie" categories Jack Hylton, for Decca, does the old favorite, "Rose Room" and "Solitude," an interesting slow, quiet arrangement employing muted instruments; Ambrose and his orchestra turn in two sophisticated arrangements of "Tarantula," a sinister-sounding number, paired with "Champagne Cocktail."

In the straight rhythmic division for plain dancing there are: "Where or When" and "Johnny One Note," Rodgers-Hart music from the show "Babe in Arms," done by Ruby Newman's Orchestra; "I've Got Beginner's Luck" and "They All Laughed" from the Astaire-Rogers picture "Shall We Dance," played by Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; "They Can't Take That Away From Me," paired with "I've Got Rain in My Eyes," also from "Shall We Dance," played by Tommy Dorsey; again, from "Shall We Dance," Paul Whiteman, is heard after a recording absence in "Shall We Dance" and "For You," from the picture, "King and the Chorus Girl." These four are all Victor labels. For Decca, Mal Hallet's orchestra pairs "Ridin' High" from "Red, Hot and Blue," with "Big Boy Blue," a modern version of the nursery rhyme; Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra performs straight versions of "Sentimental and Melancholy" and "Too Marvelous for Words."

European Releases

Orchestral

Nicolai: "The Merry Wives of Windsor," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Columbia record. This delightful overture goes with a sparke and swing that is good to hear. The recording too is quite excellent.

Haydn: Symphony No. 102 in B flat, played by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Three H. M. V. records. Written in England in 1795, this is admirably played and conducted, but the recording fails a little in parts. The Adagio movement is the best to take if the whole work is not wanted.

Mozart: Symphony in B flat, (K. 319), played by Edwin Fischer and his chamber orchestra. Three H. M. V. records. The small orchestra suits this work excellently. The last side is given to a very well done performance of Bach's "Air on the G String."

Beethoven: Violin Concerto, played by Fritz Kreisler and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Six H. M. V. records. No praise is too high for soloist, orchestra, conductor and recording. It is worthy to take its place alongside the other two first-class versions by Huberman and Kulenkampff.

Richard Strauss: Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier," played by Berlin State Opera Orchestra, Alois Melichar, conductor. Decca-Polydor record. Parts of this disk are marred by poor recording.

Instrumental

Beethoven: Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27 No. 2 ("Moonlight") and Paderewski: Minuet in G. Op. 14, played by Ignace Paderewski, pianist. Two H. M. V. records. The "Moonlight" is beautifully played by this veteran pianist. These two disks are well worth treasuring. Try turning your lights down when playing it as Mr. Paderewski suggests.

Debussy: "Children's Corner Suite," played by Walter Gieseking, pianist. Two Columbia records. This was dedicated by the composer in 1903 to his three-year-old daughter "Chou-chou," and it is most delicately rendered by Mr. Gieseking.

Beethoven: Romance in G, Op. 40, played by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, with the Japanese Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra. Columbia record. The orchestra is not worthy of the soloist.

Chamber Music

Beethoven: Quartet in B flat Major, Op. 130, played by the Budapest String Quartet. Five H. M. V. records. This long work, finely played, is a monumental performance for both composer and quartet. It is the third recording by this same group, though Herr Roismann has taken the place of Herr Hauser as leader.

Beethoven: Quartet in F Major, Op. 135, played by the Lener String Quartet. Three Columbia records. This was one of the composer's last quartets, and much of it reflects the sad state of his mind at that time. But the adagio movement is full of beauty.

Schubert: Trio for piano, violin and 'cello, Op. 99, played by the Elly Ney Trio with Elly Ney at the piano. Five Decca records. This charming and tuneful work has not been recorded for a long time and this Decca issue is very welcome. The playing is crisp and clean, the only fault to find being a slight falling off in the top notes.

Miscellaneous

Decca has made a new departure with "At the Court of Frederick the Great." This is a little play by L. M. G. Arntzenius, the English version being by S. E. Reynolds, the music by the Ensemble Musica Antiqua, and with four speakers. Frederick the Great was an ardent musician and sometimes played the flute himself in his orchestra. We hear him doing this, and interrupted by his secretary reminding him that Voltaire is due to pay him a visit. Carl Bach, the son of the great Johann Sebastian, is the harpsichordist in the orchestra and Frederick is expecting a visit from the great father. Various items of music of that period while away the time till finally he arrives. Frederick commands a concerto, written by himself, to be played. This calls forth the opinion "Modern Music" from old Johann.

Frederick then propounds a theme and asks the great man to improvise on it. This he does, making it part of his "Musikalisches Opfer"—this Offering—which he later dedicated to the Monarch.

The three disks covering the episode are well carried out.

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President Sees No Necessity For Unemployment Census

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—President Roosevelt insists he knows enough about the size of the unemployment load in the United States to plan relief without the aid of an unemployment census.

In the light of what his advisers have told him, he thinks a nation-wide count would be a waste of money.

Two things have led Mr. Roosevelt to this conclusion: (1) The steady advance in the statistical services of the Government in the last few years to the point where they can give a fairly accurate estimate of the unemployed; and (2) The uncertain definition of "unemployed" that is likely to affect the accuracy of any census.

This is what Mr. Roosevelt knew when he decided to ask Congress for $1,500,000,000 for the federal works program in the coming fiscal year. There was a 25 per cent decline in unemployment during 1936. A similar decline during 1937 will leave about 7,500,000 unemployed. This is about half the approximate number of persons who were unemployed at the bottom of the depression in early 1933.

To achieve this reduction industry would have to re-employ a total of about 3,000,000 persons during the coming year. About 500,000 of these represent the net annual addition to the labor supply.

Latest figures show 2,883,931 persons employed on the federal works program. Probably another 400,000 needy employables are without work. Another 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 families are being cared for by the general relief programs of the various states. Approximately 6,000,000 jobless have registered with the United States employment service as ready and willing to work, though this figure includes some duplications.

Records studied by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show employment in a group of durable and non-durable industries higher in March, 1937, than for any month since Novemoer, 1929.

Since 1929, however, some 3,000,000 new workers have entered the labor market and technological advances have reduced the number of jobs.

WPA research experts estimate roughly that these two groups would require a 20 per cent increase in total production over 1929 if permanent unemployment is to be reduced to the 1929 unemployment figure.

There will be at least 4,000,000 permanently unemployed even during periods of prosperity, to be taken care of by an integrated program of insurance, public work and public assistance, WPA statisticians say.

WPA Costs Up in Year

It costs approximately $67 per person a month to carry on the Federal works program. This figure has risen by about $2 during the last year because of the increased cost of living.

It was by putting these various figures together and setting them off against budget economy necessities that President Roosevelt arrived at the conclusion that Congress should appropriate $1,500,000,000 as the Federa. Government's share in relief during the next fiscal year.

The chief variables whom President Roosevelt believes it would be impossible to classify accurately in any unemployment census are persons not in the past gainfully employed but who are seeking jobs in an effort to increase family earnings reduced by unemployment of the chief wage earner. Young persons leaving school prematurely and housewives try to find jobs and thus add to the total of unemployed.

Despite President Roosevelt's objections to such a count, Congress has refused to let the matter drop entirely. Hearings have been called next week by the Senate Commerce Committee on the Maloney bill which provides for the taking of a census of unemployment every two years.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), of New York, chairman of the committee, reported a "unanimous feeling" within the group that such a census should be taken.

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Rail Unions Plan New Wage Demands

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (AP)—A direct statement that railorads the country over soon will face demands for higher wages came yesterday from a meeting of a mediation board trying to iron out labor problems of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

G. W. Laughlin of San Francisco, first assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said four powerful brotherhoods had agreed to join in the request for increased wages.

"We are going out and tell these companies," he said, "'You have to pay us all more money than we are getting.'"

The engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors, the other senior union, have been at odds with the two junior unions, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Ships Registry As British Held War Subterfuge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—The fact has just come to light that the word "British" should be in quotation marks when it refers to ships engaged in carrying food to Bilbao.

It appears that all ships which have been prominent in this connection recently, including the famous Marie Llewellyn under the command of Capt. "Potato" Jones, have only just acquired British registry or are in the ownership of firms which have only just been formed. A number of Members of Parliament who sympathize with Gen. Francisco Franco, and the insurgents, inspired no doubt by an article by a shipping expert in The London Times today, are asking questions on the subject.

What About Transfers?

Capt. Victor Cazalet, for instance, wants British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to tell him, in connection with the International Non-Intervention Agreement, whether the transfer of the Spanish Government's merchant vessels to foreign flags has been considered, seeing that transfers of this nature give such vessels immunity on the high seas which they would not otherwise possess.

Although the circumstances are entirely different, the alleged procedure is much the same as the much-embarrassed American Government during its war on rum-runners. By transferring ownership of vessels to companies registered in Britain it has been possible to register ships as British when they really belong to the Spanish and the Basque Governments. Thus they gain protection of the British fleet outside the Spanish territorial waters, preventing insurgents from interfering with them on the high seas.

To Gain Protection

Under existing British law, there is nothing to prevent the Spanish Government from acting in this way. But even if legislation were introduced for the purpose, informed observers doubt whether it would put an end to the dispatch of food in British ships to Spanish Government ports. The Spanish Government would only have to secure the services of vessels whose British registration is of long standing in order to obtain the British Navy's protection. It might cost more but it would be legally unassailable, while the non-intervention scheme remains in force, and while there is no recognition of belligerency.

Meanwhile the question of protection to shipping is being raised in the non-intervention committee by Scandinavian countries. For the past few months some 30 or more ships of these countries have been stopped on the high seas by the insurgents and their cargoes confiscated. Accordingly Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have approached the non-intervention committee with the request that the control scheme should not only cover prevention of illegitimate trade but be extended to protect legitimate trade regardless of the nationality of the ships engaged.

Families Forced To Seek Relief In Spite of Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Full-time pay for one or more members of 3250 families in Philadelphia is not enough to come up to the budgetary requirements set up by the Philadelphia County Relief Board, and it is necessary to give these families direct relief, according to Miss Dorothy C. Kahn, director of the board.

Another 13,000 families have part-time or casual employment which also fails to provide the necessary minimum income.

Together these two classes of families needing supplementary relief grants amounting to about $130,000 each week, make up 25 per cent of the 65,000 families on Philadelphia's relief rolls.

A survey made under Miss Kahn's direction shows that before the depression the incomes received in these families ranged from $17 to $74 a week, compared to $12.80 to $18 a week at the present time.

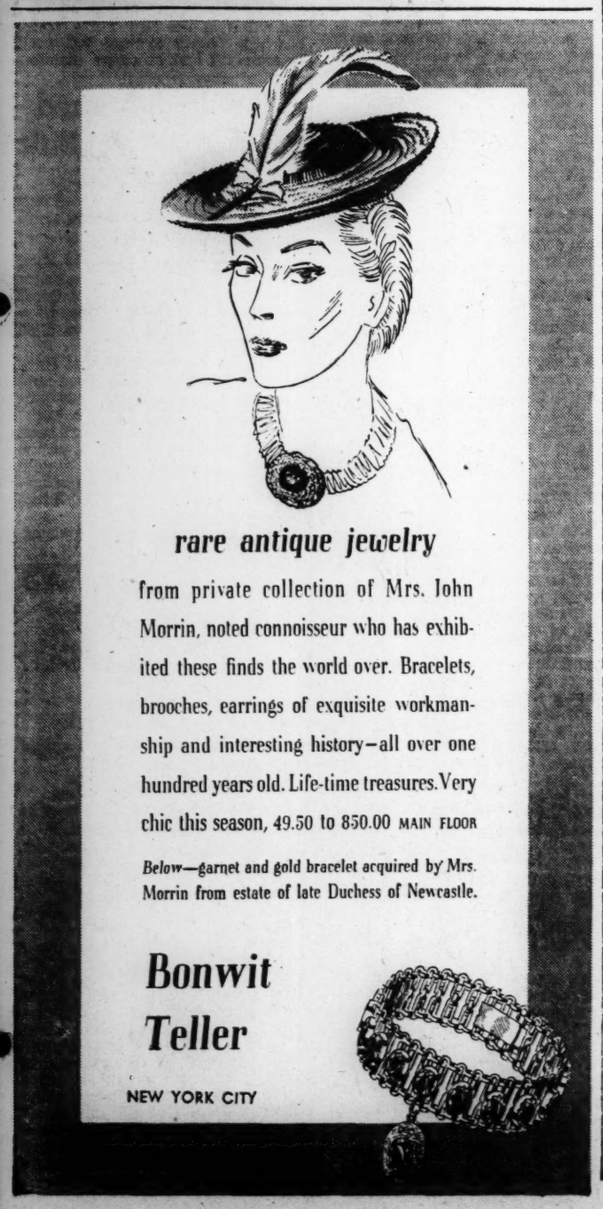
While the average for all families on direct relief is 2.9 persons per family, these supplemental assistance cases average 3.9 persons each.

In very many cases, according to Miss Kahn, the full-time jobs are held not by the head of the family, but by a son or daughter who is inexperienced and can therefore ask for only low, beginners' wages. In 40 per cent of the cases the full-time jobs are held by women.

Wives Advise Husbands In Political Affairs Now

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29 (AP)—Women no longer accept their husband's political doctrines without question, in the opinion of Miss Mary Dewson, New York, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

She told a regional conference of Democratic women: "Women are becoming more individualistic and are making a more careful study of government problems than are men, so that, instead of accepting their husband's opinions, the husband very often accepts his wife's because she has the more information."



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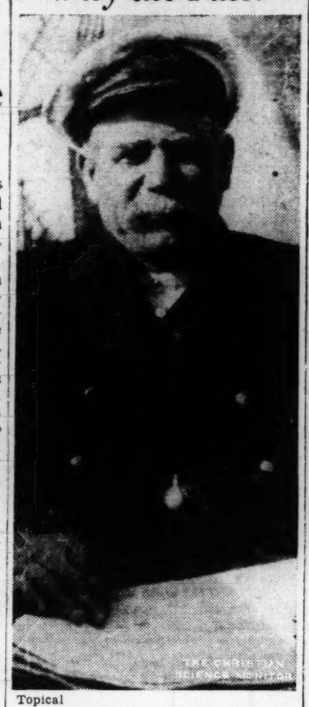

Topical

Capt. "Potato" Jones
Navigating Food for Spain Just Part of His Day's Work

Blockade Talk Has No Terrors For Old Sea Dog

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Capt. David John Jones still cannot quite make out what all the fuss is about.

Furthermore, he does not take kindly his nickname of "Potato" Jones.

That he has written his names—new and old—on the lighter side of history does not seem to matter to Captain "Potato" Jones. He sees himself as a skipper who was determined to take his cargo to Bilbao, the port for which it was assigned, but who was turned back for no good reason.

"Spanish navy?" this "Bristol Channel sea-dog" queried as he stumped his bridge. "Never heard of 'em since the Armada."

Nobody quite knows what happened on the night "Potato" Jones slipped out of St. Jean de Luz, to return next day a very angry man.

Nobody, that is, except the crew of the Marie Llellewyn, Captain Jones's command, and Captain Jones himself; and they would not talk.

It seems, however, that "Potato" Jones tried to run the Spanish blockade, but was advised by a British destroyer to turn back.

He came back. Attempts to arrange for another vessel to accompany his own on a blockade-running trip failed. "Potato" Jones snorted his annoyance, upped anchor without so such as a "good-by," and steamed off for a port where nobody would make much fuss if a British skipper who'd been at sea man-and-boy for 40 years just tried to land a cargo of potatoes.

Fuss? "Potato" Jones hated fuss. He was not at all keen to see reporters in St. Jean de Luz harbor. Reporters were responsible for giving him his unwanted nickname.

But "Potato" Jones could not help himself. He became a famous figure by just being himself. All over Europe newspaper readers have followed his exploits. In France he is known as "le Capitaine Jones Pomme-de-terre." In Germany they have all read of "Kartoffel Jones." Italians call him "Jones delle Patate."

So Captain "Potato" Jones, who ran away to sea when a boy in the time-honored tradition of most famous sea-captains, continues his calls from port to port and the holds of the brave Marie Llellewyn fill and empty and fill and empty in the normal course of duty.

And Captain Jones remembers Spain with a shrug of the shoulders. "Stuck there," he murmurs, "with steam up because of the high seas. Not allowed to get away. With a cargo going bad. Where the Navy couldn't go, I couldn't go either. Could I?"

But there's something more than a suspicion with a good many observers that the doughty captain got through with some of his potatoes before they went bad.

Pheasant Raising Planned For 4-H Clubs of Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Boys and girls on Oregon farms will have a new hobby this year that will give them an opportunity to be of service to their state, and to make considerable pin-money as well, it was announced recently by Harry C. Seymour, state 4-H Club leader, who has worked out a plan with the state game commission for apportioning pheasant eggs to his club members.

This year more than 4000 eggs will be distributed to boys and girls, and from these at least 1000 pheasants are expected to be reared. The experiment began last year, when boys and girls of Douglas county grew 240 birds from a total of 416 eggs. The eggs will be delivered during May, June and July, and each mature bird will bring 75 cents to its owner. The birds will be liberated later by the state game commission, which will add them to those raised on regular game farms.

'Crock of Gold' Found By Cleaning Up Yard

HINSDALE, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Emagene Bennett yesterday found it paid to tidy up her yard.

As she worked over a rotted stump on the lawn in front of her house, Mrs. Bennett uncovered a pipe running down into the ground, dug down and found a long-hidden cache of gold, silver and bills.

First she located a crock, then opened it to find a tin can and a glass jar.

In the can were 28 half dollars and two $20 gold pieces, all minted before 1906.

Court Restrains Government In Aluminum Suit

PITTSBURGH, April 29 (AP)—Federal Judge Robert M. Gibson granted a temporary restraining order today halting the Government from prosecuting an antitrust suit against the Aluminum Company of America in the southern district of New York.

Judge Gibson granted a rule against Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and his assistant to show cause why the restraining order should not be continued and a preliminary injunction granted. The rule was returnable May 7.

The Government charged in a 46-page petition last Friday that the company's most recent act of oppressive and unreasonable price fixing was its action last March 1 "in advancing the car lot price of virgin ingot."

Attorney General Cummings said last week the Government was seeking a complete rearrangement of the company's property. The suit named besides the Aluminum Company itself, 25 subsidiary and affiliated companies and 36 officers, directors and stockholders.

The action enjoins the Government from prosecuting the anti-trust suit outside of the Pittsburgh District Court.

It was granted on petition of Aluminum Company attorneys to preserve the jurisdiction in Pittsburgh, where a previous suit was filed in 1912. The attorneys contended the earlier action "parallels in detail the suit filed a few days ago."

The petition set forth that the original suit of 1912 "was followed by a consent decree entered June 7, 1912, the terms of which the company has been observing for the past 25 years and which is still in force and effect."

The order stated:

"(They) are jointly and severally temporarily restrained from prosecuting or proceeding in any way in the suit which they caused to be instituted in the District Court of the United States for the southern district of New York in the name of the United States of America against the Aluminum Company of America . . . in said court and from permitting any other persons under their authority or control to prosecute or proceed in any way in said suit and from bringing in any court other than this court any suit against the Aluminum Company of America raising the same issues as those involved in its first suit."

Roosevelt Tours Leisurely on Way To Fishing Trip

BILOXI, Miss., April 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived in Biloxi shortly after 9 a. m. today. The President left his train here and was taken by automobile to Gulfport. There he was to resume his train ride to New Orleans and go later in the day on his fishing trip to the Gulf of Mexico. A large crowd welcomed the President on the Mississippi coast.

Later, at Gulfport, the President re-boarded his special train and left for New Orleans, where late today he will embark on a Gulf fishing vacation.

Elliott Roosevelt, the President's third son, and Gov. Richard W. Leche of Louisiana joined the presidential party at Gulfport and rode to New Orleans.

The President waved his light tan felt hat at the crowds lining the streets in Gulfport. He arrived at the depot heavily laden with bouquets of magnolias, state flower of both Mississippi and Louisiana, and made a brief address from the rear platform of his train.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN en Route to New Orleans, April 29 (AP)—Brief motor tours in Mississippi and Louisiana and a few more railroad miles were all that remained for President Roosevelt today before he embarked on his gulf coast fishing expedition.

After a leisurely 27-hour run from Washington, the presidential special was due at Biloxi, Miss., soon after breakfast. An hour's automobile drive along the Gulf Coast to Gulfport was arranged to permit the President to view some federal institutions, and the former home of Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy.

Then the Chief Executive planned to reboard the train at Gulfport for a two-hour run to New Orleans for another motor tour before he embarked late in the afternoon on the new 1850-ton destroyer Moffett for ten days of game fishing along the Texas coast.

From the Moffett, he was to transfer later for the cruise to the Potomac.

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Robinson Repudiates Plan For 15 P.C. Economy Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Rendering still more confused any precise concept of administration intentions as to economy, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, today opposed the plan advanced two days ago with apparent presidential support to impound 15 per cent of all unobligated appropriations, and leave President Roosevelt authority to make such cuts as he saw fit.

Meantime Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan attacked economy from another angle when he lashed into the Administration's gold and silver buying policies. He described them as "Bonanza" policy under which the minerals "travel from dust to dust at the expense of the American taxpayer."

As to general economy, only yesterday, Speaker Bankhead supported the 15 per cent plan, implying that President Roosevelt sponsored this method of working toward economy. Now the dissent of Senator Robinson, who undeviatingly follows White House leadership, throws doubt on the President's real intentions.

Senator Robinson said: "I don't think the 15 per cent cut as proposed is practicable or that it can be operated to accomplish notable economies. I believe 10 per cent is the right figure, and that it should be done in an all-inclusive way. I don't think we could accomplish economies if we take the appropriation bills one at a time and cut individual items."

Joins 10 P. C. Flat Group

Thus the Arkansas Senator joins the group behind Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina who proposes a flat 10 per cent cut on all unobligated expenditures. Senator Byrnes also urges—and it was learned today that Senator Robinson supports—cutting the 1938 relief item from $1,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, "if possible and practical."

Senators Robinson and Byrnes are among the most faithful Administration supporters in the upper Chamber, and their united front both on the 10 per cent horizontal budget cut, and the dropping of relief by over 100 per cent from the current year, from 2,200,000,000 to $1,000,000,000—shows the extent to which the economy drive has gone. Their position confirms views that the Senate is raring for economy—at least, to make surface cuts the real value of which will be judged only when it is seen if these economies have been replaced by the enactment of pet projects.

Senator Vandenberg took advantage of much recent publicity, both in the stock market upset and otherwise, to attack the gold-and-silver policies, on the floor of the Senate.

"Gold is dug in South Africa for $16 an ounce," Senator Vandenberg said. "We buy it for $35 an ounce and then it goes into the ground again at Fort Knox, Ky.

"The Government spends $1,500,000,000 a year buying gold and silver. It is absurd to talk of balancing the budget unless we take this gold situation into consideration."

"It chokes our fiscal digestion and knocks our economic balance into a cocked hat. Meanwhile, foreigners invest their profits in American securities at bargain prices. There are about $5,000,000,000 worth of such securities in the country at this time, I am told.

"It seems to me this is carrying the good neighbor policy a long, long way."

Senator Vandenberg criticized the Administration silver policy by which, he said, silver, mined for 13 cents, is purchased by the Government for 77 cents and which can be used as a basis for issuing silver certificates worth $1.29.

"I admit it is almost as dangerous to stop this influx of gold at bonanza prices as it is to continue it," he said.

Meantime, much study was being given to the Administration's vaguely emerging program against monopoly and price-fixing, which has close connection with the budget-balancing and anti-inflation objectives.

Events of the past month have been heading toward the development of broad economic policies intended to stabilize the American economy. There was first President Roosevelt's effort to steer expenditures out of durable goods industries, where price rises were greatest.

Then the Economy Drive

Came the economy drive thereafter, coupled with strong hints that tax increases will be necessary at the next session unless the budget is balanced shortly. The Federal Reserve Board and S. E. C. were meantime going ahead with their restrictive devices, including the doubling of reserve requirements, and numerous "bearish" statements from S. E. C., including the hint that margin requirements might be lifted to 100 per cent.

'Frats' Vote Dry At Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 — A new dry era in University of Pennsylvania fraternity houses has begun as a result of a vote of the members. Following a poll on the subject, which showed a desire of the majority to stop the sale not only of liquor in the houses, but of beer as well, W. Chattin Wetherill, student welfare director, has ordered that all bars in the 38 fraternity houses on the campus be ripped out at once.

The poll included these questions:

"Have you a bar in your fraternity house?

"Are freshmen induced to drink in imitation of upper classmen in your house?

"Has the local taproom proprietor a concession to furnish your house with a bartender and set up a bar for special occasions?"

Six Persons in Utopia

Utopia, Kan., according to the last census, has six inhabitants.

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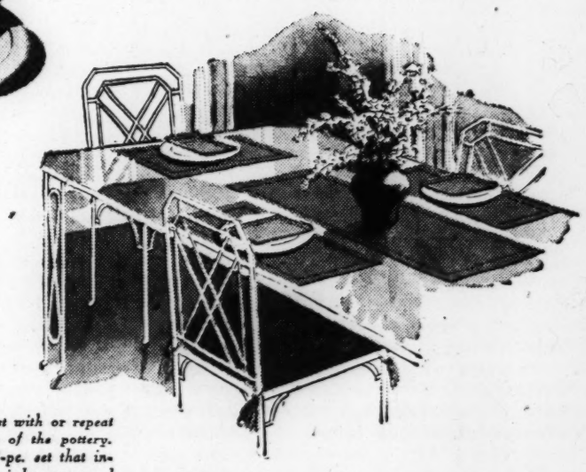
California colors are our idea for adding zest, gaiety and a new kind of freshness to Indoor and Outdoor Living this spring and summer! We borrowed the true hues of the West Coast to dramatize the vivid pottery and linens shown here. You'll find, however, that they are just a suggestion of the vast wealth of ideas we offer in indoor and outdoor furniture, draperies, rugs and similar furnishings—all in California Colors!

Mix your colors when you set your table with this California pottery in Malaga brown, Palm Springs green, Malibu blue, orange or white. It's open stock, so make up your own set. 32-pc. service for six, including platter and vegetable dish, only $7.50.



Linens that contrast with or repeat some of the colors of the pottery. We've shown a 17-pc. set that includes a runner, eight mats and eight napkins, all with hemstitched border. Malibu blue, Diego red, Palm Springs green or yellow. $7. Also sets of cloths and napkins, from . . . $5.50 to $13.50.

John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

Is America Nearing Collectivism?

At the invitation of the New School for Social Research in New York City, Mr. Mills, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, is delivering a series of lectures in answer to the question: "What is the future of the Republican Party?" In the interest of constructive discussion, The Christian Science Monitor will publish important extracts from Mr. Mills' addresses. The following is from the second.

By Ogden L. Mills

While the collectivist movement assumes different forms in different countries, it has certain common features. It exalts the sovereignty of the state and denies the sovereignty of the people. It rejects as cumbersome and ineffective the machinery of democracy. It scorns personal liberty and personal rights. It denies the ability of the individual to make headway in a modern world. It looks to government as the source of progress rather than to the individual human spirit. For free enterprise, it substitutes planning and control by a centralized bureaucracy. It invokes and inspires an intense spirit of nationalism.

In these respects there is no difference between fascism and communism.

The central thought in both is that by acting collectively, men can eliminate inequality and injustice; increase the general well-being and attain both individual security and general economic stability. It is contended that by bringing all economic forces and elements under the control of government, a more just distribution of the national income can be assured—and that booms and depressions can be ironed out.

Three Criticisms

Three general criticisms of the collectivist philosophy can be made.

1. It disregards the nature of man.
2. It has never honestly faced the problem of planning where abundance exists.
3. It is autocracy and tyranny in government.

Man, as an individual, is the most supremely important fact in our universe. Men collectively have purpose, direction and creative ability only in so far as they are furnished by individuals. It is true man is a creature of material wants, desires and ambitions, but he is also a spiritual being. And, whether in the world of matter in the satisfaction of material wants, or in the world of the spirit in his search for truth, he is the only source of creative effort.

Deprive him of his freedom, imprison his spirit within the narrow confines of arbitrary authority, and his creative faculties soon grow sterile.

Therefore, any philosophy whose sole concern is for mankind collectively, which glorifies mass mediocrity at the cost of individual genius, which is careless of spiritual values, and which ignores conditions essential to creative effort, is a false doctrine.

Scarcity Systems

There have been many planned economies in the world. Without exception, they were scarcity systems. Not one ever succeeded in banishing even famine, much less poverty.

What is equally significant is that planning is completely helpless when confronted with abundance.

By abundance, I mean for the purpose of present discussion, a family income not only adequate for necessities, but with a surplus available for spending on the basis of preference rather than of necessity.

In the United States in normal times, while there are altogether too many families whose incomes are wholly devoted to sheer necessities, there are many millions more whose choice in spending extends over an almost unlimited list of articles of every kind. And this goes on year after year, in good times and in bad. As a matter of fact, even in the depression years the living standard of the great majority of our people was higher than the prosperous standard of practically every nation.

Amusing Spectacle

The picture of millions of men and women, each primarily concerned with his, or her, own interests, working for one another producing goods and services for one another, and producing them in such kinds and quantities as to satisfy available income and extraordinarily varied demand, is an amazing spectacle.

Yet, that is precisely what occurs in a properly functioning and well-balanced free competitive economy. That such an economy does not always function smoothly, we know. But that it can so function is attested by the fact that only a few years ago scarcely anyone knew that a problem existed.

The key to the mystery is the price mechanism. Market prices, worked out competitively, tell people the things to do that other people want done.

And, note this well:

In any economy of abundance the ultimate causation rests on the demand side of the price mechanism rather than on the production side.

Obstacle to Planning

This is the insurmountable obstacle to planning.

Though the system appears to be chaotic and planless, such is not the case. Its manifold activities result from the individual plans of many intelligent, trained and experienced men and women who do not make haphazard guesses. They make their calculations on the basis of well-established factors and rules.

Having eliminated the competitive processes and the price mechanism through which free enterprise functions, planners are left without guide or standard by which to determine what goods are to be produced, how the relationship between different lines of production are to be established and co-ordinated and how consumers' choices can be expressed. Of course, they may arbitrarily determine what people ought to have. But they have no means of knowing what the people may want to have at a given price. In a country where people are free to spend their income as they please, it is impossible to plan a production program.

The plain truth is: There can be no planned production to meet a free demand!

If we insist on controlling production, we must be prepared to ration consumption. This means compelling everyone to spend his or her wages—and his or her savings—as directed by a government agency. Which, in turn, means telling the people when to buy, what to buy and how much. No planner has yet had the fortitude to publicize this requirement.

All-Powerful Government

Finally, a planned economy calls for an all-powerful government; for, if government is to regiment people as producers, and ration them as consumers, it must have complete control over their lives. And this sort of a government calls for something which to all intents and purposes is a permanent administration.

I am not suggesting that establishment of a centralized authoritarian government is being deliberately planned in Washington, D. C. But, in examining a philosophy of government, it is legitimate to explore all its complications and consequences. And, once we admit that the Federal Government is responsible for eliminating all inequalities and injustices; for regulating the economic conditions under which individual citizens work and live; for stabilizing the national economy; and for assuring prosperity and security to all, the very mechanics of the situation will hurry us to extremes much faster than the advocates of the new philosophy being preached here realize.

The danger lies not so much in the overthrow of our historic institutions by direct and violent revolution, although the delegation of legislative powers to the Executive, destruction of states' rights, and the proposed "packing of the Supreme Court" are all revolutionary acts.

The real danger lies in the loosing of forces and the adoption of practices that almost imperceptibly will destroy the strength of these institutions.

On the economic side, let us consider two of the principal new movement measures, the AAA and the NRA.

These measures were intended to bring production in agriculture and in industry under the control of the Federal Government. Both were fascistic in conception, since control was not direct but was exercised through the medium of monopolistic groups of existing producers.

Farmers Organized

The Federal Government used its power, its influence, and the people's money to organize the farmers so they could restrict production, raise prices, and thereby deny the consumer the benefit of increased efficiency and compel him to support the inefficient producer.

The inevitable result of such planning is to restrict production, to diminish national income, to perpetuate inefficiency and to bar progress. Allow me to repeat:

1. Centralization of power leads to despotism. As Thomas Jefferson said, "When all Government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power . . . it will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated."

2. Executive, legislative and judicial powers must be sharply separated, "to the end," as declared in the Constitution of Massachusetts, "that ours may be a government of laws and not of men."

3. Individual liberty and the rights of minorities require not only the protection of a Bill of Rights, but of fearless and independent tribunals.

4. Political liberty and economic freedom are inseparable; and when the Government controls the citizen's means of livelihood, it controls the citizen.

Safeguards Provided

Accordingly, our ancestors tied into the pattern of our institutions certain essential principles:

(a) A Federal Government with powers limited to those specifically granted.

(b) Distribution of those powers among the three divisions of government.

(c) A broad measure of home rule, assured by the provision that all powers not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

(d) Individual liberty, guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

(e) Economic freedom, regulated by law.

(f) Majority rule.

These safeguards have been weakened by the impact of the new movement.

Unmindful of Jefferson's admonition, there has been an immense concentration of power. Law after law has been enacted giving the Government in Washington jurisdiction over matters definitely reserved to the States. True, these laws were declared unconstitutional. But, supposing the Supreme Court is brought under the control of the Executive, then what? Can you believe the Constitution will be a bar to their enactment?

At the same time, the power of the purse has been used to undermine the authority of State and local governments. In four years the Federal Government has spent more than $13,000,000,000 on matters hitherto the duties of state and local governments. Has that been done so the Executive might get direct control over the lives of millions of people far removed from Washington? I merely ask the question, leaving the answer to you.

Powers Delegated

What of the second great safeguard, the division of powers within the Federal Government?

The record shows that under this Administration the Congress repeatedly has delegated legislative powers to the Executive. In one case the surrender was so complete that Mr. Justice Cardozo of the Supreme Court was forced to exclaim: "This is delegation run riot. No such plenitude of power is susceptible of transfer."

The destruction of the independence of the courts is dreadful business. The integrity of constitutional government is undermined. Civil liberties are threatened with extinction. There is such an immoral aspect to packing a court of justice that both government and law are brought into contempt. The present widespread lawlessness is not unconnected with the continued attacks made upon the Supreme Court by those in high position.

In wiping out the division of powers within the Government, the second great safeguard against arbitrary authority and personal government disappears. Do we want more personal government? There are plenty of examples of it in the world today. Take a look at them and make up your minds.

Extreme centralization of power in Washington involves another danger.

It makes our governmental system increasingly vulnerable to the pressure of organized minorities whose interests may not be in the best interests of the nation as a whole. There are already extraordinarily strong blocs whose leaders are fully aware of their political power.

Step Toward Fascism

In the first instance, the danger is that these blocs, each acting for its own selfish interests, may collectively so load down the economic organism that it can no longer function. When this happens the government will take over.

Alternatively, one minority group becoming supreme might ruthlessly exploit other minority groups, as well as the unorganized majority. Under such circumstances, control of government would become a matter of economic existence to whole sections of the country. Elections would degenerate into desperate battles for political power, in which the Union might well perish. Or, by a supreme effort the Government might bring the blocs under control and incorporate them into the legal framework of a new order. A Fascist State would be born.

My purpose in giving these lectures is to consider objectively whether our traditional system of free government, of free enterprise, and of individual liberty is capable of satisfying the legitimate demands and aspirations of the people.

If it is, no right-thinking American ever will submit to collectivism and its coercion.

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Union Labor Gets Safeguards In New York School Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The employment of non-union labor on public schools in New York City when such employment involves a threat of strike action by building unions is barred by a new contract clause announced by the Board of Education today. The action of the board was seen as a distinct aid to organized labor and was adopted at a meeting here last night with only one dissenting voice—that of Col. Walter Jeffreys Carlin.

The clause provides that "the contractor shall not have work performed or labor or means employed in the carrying out of this contract that would in any way cause or result in a suspension or delay of, or strike upon, the work performed hereunder of any of the trades working in or about the premises herein described, or in or about any other building of the board, or working upon any of the premises of the city of New York.

Action Is Provided

"Any violation by the contractor of this requirement may, upon certification of the superintendent of the board, be considered as proper and sufficient cause for declaring the contractor to be in default and for the board to take the action against him set forth in Article XVII of this contract."

Adoption of the clause followed strikes recently on three school building projects, and in defending the action of the board, Ellsworth Buck, chairman of the committee on buildings and sites, said it was put through because they "believed it a good idea to get some schools built this year."

Action Is Defended

James Marshall, vice-president of the board, held that the action of the board was justified and that the Government had gone even further in such matters.

Colonel Carlin declared that the contract clause would penalize the taxpayers and that the board had no right to say to a contractor that he could employ only union labor. While he stressed he was not opposed to organized labor, he held it was not within the provisions of the board to tell any contractor whom he should employ.

Hours for Women And Children Cut By New York Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29—Three bills to reduce the work hours of women and minors in industries outside labor law provisions had Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature today, supplementing the effects of minimum wage legislation which went on the state statutes yesterday. They specify a 48-hour week for these two classes of workers in restaurants, hotels, elevators and motorbus, street railway and messenger services.

Simultaneously a Senate vote of 48 to 3 brought to the Governor's desk for final action the bill which would ban the sale in this State of goods made in whole or in part by children under 16 years of age. The child employment curb was passed by the Assembly recently with only 16 negative votes, both parties in both chambers combining with as much zeal to approve it as they had previously to defeat the Federal Child Labor Amendment for which it was drafted as a substitute.

The upper house registered its overwhelming roll call of approval without debate yesterday and immediately afterward, with only two dissenting votes, memorialized Congress to pass the pending federal bill which would enable the states to ban child-made goods under the interstate commerce clause.

The resolution to this end sets forth "that adult wage earners and employers of the State of New York can be adequately protected against unfair competition from products made by children in other states through exercise by state legislatures and the Congress of the United States of their respective constitutional powers to enact complementary laws dealing with the problem."

The child labor curb bill, frankly a face-saving proposition, has never found favor with the Governor, who insists that such prohibition can only be truly effective through a federal amendment and that the substitute is impossible of enforcement.

Another piece of legislation awaiting the Lehman signature today is designed to halt state traffic in "bootleg" coal from the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. This measure met no difficulties in either chamber and the Senate passed it yesterday with only one negative.

The method provided to legislate a preventive to the shipment and sale of the illegally-mined fuel is the requirement of a certificate of origin for all coal brought into the State.

Child Welfare Aid In New York City Widened by Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Broadening of child welfare aid in New York under the provisions of the State Social Security Act applying to dependent children was announced by the Board of Child Welfare here today. It was estimated that this increase in the scope of the work will double the number of cases now on the rolls during the next 12 months. This aid is now given to 19,000 families at a cost of approximately $10,000,000 a year.

Under the provisions of the new law, the city will now be able to recover from the federal and state social security funds one-half of its expenditures in connection with approved cases.

For the first time, widowers with dependent children will become eligible for child welfare aid, as they would be put on an even footing with the widows, who had been eligible since the original law was enacted 20 years ago.

The act as it now stands does away with distinctions between citizens and aliens and residence requirements are changed from the parent to the child. It provides that a child need only to have resided in New York State for one year prior to application for aid or to have been born in the State within one year prior to the application. A mother need only to have lived in the State for one year preceding the birth of such a child.

The act also provides that a deserted husband or wife is eligible for aid for a dependent child 12 months after desertion. In these cases, however, a diligent search must have been made for the deserting parent. If this parent is not found, the aid may be granted.

Other classes of eligibles include the children of men or women sentenced to two years or more in a federal or state prison and the inmates of institutions who are incapacitated or suffering from mental claims.

Women whose marriage had been annulled or dissolved may receive aid for their children under 16 years of age.

In all cases where child aid is extended the mother or other relative must, in the judgment of the board of child welfare, be a fit person to bring up such a child or children and the aid extended must be sufficient to enable her or other relatives to do so.

It was said at the headquarters of the Board of Child Welfare that the maximum allowance now was $25 a month for the first child in a family; $20 each for the second and third child and $10 each for additional children. This may be increased, however, in some cases, since the new law provides no limit on the amount of the grant in individual cases.

On the other hand, it provides that "allowances shall be adequate to enable the mother or relative to bring up the child or children properly, having regard for the physical, mental and moral well-being of such child or children."

The new law thus extends aid not only to the children of divorcees, but to children born out of wedlock. Its provisions for children become effective on Saturday.

Plant Whistles Blow As Ohio Strike Ends

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—Blowing factory whistles yesterday signaled settlement of the sit-down strike at the Valcan Corporation plant, manufacturers of shoe lasts and heels.

Strikers had occupied the plant since March 9.

C. M. Searl, who succeeded Col. A. L. Mercer as president of the corporation during the strike, announced that a one-year contract provided for union recognition, the 40-hour-week and time and one-half pay for overtime. He said that in addition, as soon as the plant got back into production, he expected to make 10 per cent wage increases.

The contract, designating the union as collective bargaining agent for its own members and binding it not to intimidate or coerce non-union workers, was signed by Mr. Searl, General Manager H. S. Van Camp, and Paul W. Fuller, representing the union, which is a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

Heads U. S. Music Clubs

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober of Norfolk, Va., became president of the National Federation of Music Clubs here today. She succeeded Mrs. John Alexander Jardine of Fargo, N. C. She has been a member of the board of directors since 1931 and is music chairman of the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Adult Education Unification For 12 States Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., April 29—Unification of the 102 adult educational institutions in 12 western states was the object of the first Mountain-Plains Conference on adult education concluded here last week.

At the end of the three-day session the 500 delegates adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a regional office for the coordination of the many varied programs of adult education in the region.

It was the first region-wide effort to secure more effective integration of the growing adult education movement in the dozen states of the mountain-plains section.

Delegates attending represented Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Arkansas, Texas and Wyoming.

Asserting the present educational system is suffering from a maze of "success stories," Dr. Elmer Scott, adult educational leader and executive secretary of the Dallas Civic Federation, said, "youth, unprepared to gain satisfactions other than from job incomes, is dismayed and perplexed."

"Parental yearnings and school optimism have stimulated the hope that the outside world offers an open door to opportunity for the youth," Dr. Scott said, "but delinquencies in education leaves the youth to face a crazy world."

Dr. Scott related that educators have failed to arouse the interests of youth and stir their imaginations to the point that upon leaving school, whether it be after they have completed elementary school or before they have received a college degree, that they will "go forward under their own power."

Youth must be taught to keep up with the affairs of the world, Dr. Scott added, and must be taught to take an interest in civic affairs and to utilize his spare time in a constructive manner. These are the problems to which adults should be directed, he said.

In another address, Dr. Scott stated, "Technological advances are constantly narrowing down the opportunities for work. Industry will never absorb all of our unemployed youth. Some other occupation must be found for them. And with or without jobs, there must be education for the new leisure which is with us."

The conference dealt with three problems: "The Out of School Youth." "Civic Education in Western Communities," and "The Enrichment of Living."

Firestone Signs Contract Calling For 36-Hour Week

AKRON, Ohio., April 29 (AP)—The first standard 36-hour week among the nation's major industries was provided today in an agreement signed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and the United Rubber Workers to end an eight-week-old strike at the company's large South Akron plants.

Leaders of the union committee who will submit the contract to the Firestone local for ratification tomorrow morning, claimed their first signed agreement with a major tire manufacturer gave them, in effect, sole collective bargaining rights.

The union pledged not to cause or tolerate any sit-down or stay-in strikes or other stoppage of work.

Firestone, closely following identical action by other members of the rubber capital's "big three"—Goodyear and Goodrich—agreed to discontinue financial and other support to its employee representation group, under strikers' fire as a "company union."

The 36-hour-week agreement, reached late yesterday after prolonged and frequently deadlocked conferences, continues the present hour standard for the more than 10,000 production workers who were idle over demands for recognition as sole bargaining agent and abolition of the employee group.

Also provided was reduction of working hours to 24 per week for eight consecutive weeks before any layoffs are made. Time and one-half pay starts after a 40-hour-week or after an eight-hour day.

"The standard work schedule shall be six hours per day, 36 hours per week," the agreement, released by the company, said. "Exceptions to be made the same as in the past with the understanding that every effort will be put forth to maintain that standard."

"The agreement gives us everything we wanted," said L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Firestone local, as the company broke a long silence to say "we are happy to advise our employees that a satisfactory agreement has been reached."

"The company agrees to bargain collectively with the union through its accredited representatives and to meet with such representatives to handle and adjust grievances for such of the employees who desire their services," the agreement provided.

The union committee said the company "also agrees that the general plant labor policy shall apply to all employees. We believe that the company will find great benefits in the good will of its employees (and) in the stabilization of its labor problems. We look forward to a year of excellent relations."

New Food Freezing Plant Planned for Strawberries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Md., April 29—Expansion in the freezing-of-foods industry through establishment of a new plant at Jacksonville, Fla., primarily for freezing strawberries, has been announced by Ralph O. Dulany, head of the John H. Dulany & Son Company, of Fruitland, and president of the National Canners' Association. Mr. Dulany said a start would be made this year in freezing pineapples from Cuba, Shrimp and Georgia peaches are expected to be handled in the near future.

Canada Regarded in Position To Join Pan American Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The possibility of Canada entering the Pan-American orbit has once again become a leading subject for discussion among South American publicists. "Discussion" may, perhaps, be the wrong word to use, because what is being debated today is the date of the future entry of Canada into the Union rather than any question as to whether the Dominion will or will not "join up" — so sure are the Latins that the step is inevitable. Developments since the Statute of Westminster, including Canada's self-recognition as an American "regional power" and the extension of Pan-American postal facilities to that country, encourage the opinion south of Panama that there is not much longer to wait for Canadian membership.

It is interesting to trace the historical developments of Canada in relation to Pan-Americanism, as seen from a composite southern viewpoint. It was one of those countries whose early connections with Great Britain forbade the formulation of any independent foreign policy. With a small population and a large territorial extension, it was compelled to rely on the protection of the mother country. Without this protection looming in the background, it might conceivably have suffered the amputations experienced by the Mexican area. That, at any rate, is a typical South American opinion.

The Canadians had a paternal assistance denied those further south, in the face of the extortions and cruelties of the Spanish monarchy during three centuries.

Status Altered

Canada saw no reason to separate from Great Britain and realized that the emancipation of the United States was the fruit of errors and injustices that would not be repeated in the dominions forming the vast British community. Seventy years ago, London conceded an ample constitutional regime under the British North America Act of 1867. It was, virtually speaking, the first Canadian constitution and the beginning of that parliamentary government that has so notably influenced the progress and grandeur of the British Empire.

But it could not be stated that Canada was an independent country in every sense of the word—and especially regarding foreign policy—when the United States started the Pan American movement. In those days of Pan American pioneering, it would have been impossible to dream of the inclusion of Canada in the Union. "Independence" was the basic note of the movement, for the Latin states were politically young and sensitive. For them Canada had practically the same colonial status as the British, Dutch and French Guianas, and was automatically excluded. On the other hand, it is frankly recognized that Canada would have turned down any invitation at that time, as incompatible with her Imperial connections and responsibilities.

The World War came, with vindication for both Canada and the motherland. Canada's contribution in men and money is well known. Other units of the Empire also recompensed the motherland for her political generosity of the past. Great Britain paid her debt with the Statute of Westminster, which completed the independence of the Dominions and left only the Crown as the link of the race. Latin Americans do not disparage the strength of the connection that remains, however nominal it may be, but consider that for practical purposes they all are free.

Diplomatic Missions Established

For them, it is important to recognize that Canada has practiced this freedom in foreign policy. Besides League of Nations membership, there are Canadian diplomatic missions accredited to Washington and Paris. There is also detected within Canada's own domestic atmosphere an increasingly strong political current in favor of extra-friendly relations with the United States. Canadians are tranquil and confident in their own strength. Their population has risen to 11,000,000, and they have reached a cultural and economic capacity capable of resisting any emergency. All this has eliminated ancient worries regarding their frontiers.

The Canadians, in the midst of this happy prosperity, are not regarded as wishing for any diminution in their national sentiments of solidarity and gratitude toward Great Britain; but they are anxious, according to the Latins, to avoid the obligation of sending 500,000 of their sons to the battlefields of Europe again. British statesmanship is looked upon as fighting a losing battle if wartime assistance of this kind is the object of its recent campaign to strengthen empire ties.

Trade Advantages

Two years ago, on the occasion of the last Pan American Conference at Montevideo, there was serious, though unofficial, talk of inviting Canada into this New World Union. Today, for the reason just given, Canada is proclaiming her desire to be neutral in any European war calamity. This lines her up with the Pan American group, whose strength tends to lie more and more in its geography and its peace-mindedness.

There are other signs. At the American Labor Conference in Santiago de Chile, two years ago, Canada was lined up for the first time with the rest of the continent as a regional power. She is appreciating more and more the advantages of inter-American trading, and recently, to all intents and purposes, came to enjoy Pan American Union postal facilities.

But these are only episodes in the forward march, Latins declare. If Canadians desire the peace and political isolation of this continent—and their newspapers and magazines convey this impression to them—then their incorporation in the Pan American Union is considered close at hand.

Canada is viewed in relation to England as a healthy boy grown into a strong man, who wants to live and carry on with his elders, so long as he is not drawn into their quarrels. The motherland is sympathized with, because of her unfortunate contiguity with a restless continent. Canada, at no price, it appears, wishes to forgo the peace that is the heritage of the continent in which her lot has been cast.

Anti-Crime Drive in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29 — Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's citizens' committee on the control of crime in New York, got into action here today with a program designed to co-operate with all law enforcement agencies and to carry on a city-wide education campaign against lawlessness. Harry F. Guggenheim, formerly United States Ambassador to Cuba, is president of the committee.

"We know that our own or any other campaign to control crime in New York can be successful only if there comes public consciousness of the full import of the endless task that confronts us," Mr. Guggenheim said. "That awareness must permeate the entire community and must manifest itself practically.

"It is our conviction that we have approached the problem practically. We have studied what Chicago has been doing for 18 years; what Cleveland, Ohio, has been doing for 16 years, and what Baltimore, Md., has been doing for 14 years. We have taken counsel with justices, judges, magistrates, district attorneys, police officials, authorities on the administration of justice in this country and abroad, and with parole and probation officers.

"Our plan of action has been adapted to conditions that are peculiar to New York and represents, we believe an advance beyond any similar project, admirable and successful as we know many of these others have been."

Mr. Guggenheim said trained observers would be placed at police headquarters, in the offices of the district attorneys of New York, Bronx, Kings and Queens counties, in the felony courts in these counties and at the office of the chief city magistrate. Their duty will be to transcribe essential records of the clerks of general sessions and the county and special sessions courts. Daily reports will be made to committee headquarters, which have been established at 50 Lafayette Square.

"This material will be indexed there and analyzed by experts to determine trends in crime and law administration," Mr. Guggenheim added.

He said the committee then will be in possession of practical knowledge regarding the following:

1. Conditions throughout the city as they reflect graver forms of crime.

2. Conditions throughout the city as they reflect effectiveness of police activity by establishing relations between offenses reported and arrests made.

3. Recurrent appearances of professional criminals and by offenders on their way to becoming professional criminals.

4. Rise or fall in the incidence of various types of crime and of changes in their prevalence in various sections.

5. Promptness with which cases are moved to trial or to consideration by grand juries and with which they are brought to trial upon indictment.

6. Frequency and circumstances under which postponements are granted and 'bargain pleads' to lesser degrees of crime than those charged in the indictment are permitted.

William P. Bezell, former managing editor of the New York World, has been named to head this work as secretary and executive director.

Published Named In Plagiarism Suit

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Susan Lawrence Davis of Washington, D. C., and Athens, Ala., and author of "Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877," filed a plagiarism suit in United States District Court here yesterday against Macmillan Company, publisher of "Gone With the Wind."

The complaint charged that Margaret Mitchell "unfairly used and appropriated material and substantial parts of the plaintiff's work" and that the Georgia woman's book is "to a large extent a copy of the complainant's original work, studies and researches with slight changes made in an effort to conceal the fact of such copying."

The suit demands an accounting, the surrender of books, plates and matrices, and damages of "not less than $5000 for each infringement."

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29 (AP)—John R. Marsh, husband of Margaret Mitchell, said yesterday she had never "heard of or read" a book by Susan Lawrence Davis.

New York Bar Launches Road Safety Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29—The New York State Bar Association had launched its own campaign, April 26, to reduce motor accidents by naming an 11-member committee to publicize the situation which its own study has revealed as serious.

The association has made an intensive survey of highway motor problems and traffic laws, and legislative recommendations based on these findings have been submitted to the state lawmakers. It also has been in the forefront of a movement to make safety on the highways part of a public school curriculum. The drive now being organized on a water front will follow similar educational lines. Crandall Melvin of Syracuse is chairman of the committee on automobile accident prevention which is state-wide in its representation.

Staid London Gay With Color As Coronation Day Approaches; Three Separate Processions

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Old London was in the full flush of pre-coronation preening today as the festivities of May 12 draw near.

What was the Mall has become a long line of masts stopped by heraldic lions. A "gateway of triumph" is rising at the foot of Whitehall. A "maypole" is being built at Charing Cross. Stands along Hyde Park flaunt red, white and blue bunting.

Parliament Square looks as though a circus were coming to town. Canvas-covered grandstands block every view.

It is costing a great deal of money to make stolid, sturdy London a city of festival. To "dress" four miles of streets in Westminster, for example, will take $115,000.

The electric lights represent an estimated 10,000,000,000 candle-power.

White, Gold, Blue

White and gold play a prominent part in the decorations that flutter in the April wind. Blue and white baners, too, are being hung.

The statue of Charles I at Charing Cross is being surrounded by bannered masts.

Two 60-foot masts in Whitehall, carrying a large streamer and banners, will mark the entry to Parliament square.

Long blue banners surmounted by golden crowns and white and gold flags drape the entrance into Regent street from Piccadilly Circus.

There will be three separate processions on the morning of May 12 when King George and Queen Elizabeth leave Buckingham Palace for their trip to Westminster Abbey.

The first, leaving the Palace at 9:30 a. m., will comprise mainly a long line of state landaus with royal guests and royalty's representatives.

British Royal Family

The second procession, leaving the palace at 10 a. m., will include members of the British Royal Family in the following order:

Queen Mary; Princess Elizabeth, the heiress presumptive; Princess Margaret Rose; the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester; the Duke and Duchess of Kent; the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood; Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, sons of the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood.

The third procession, the big show of the day, will be built around the state coach, drawn by eight cream-colored horses.

The King and Queen, in royal robes, but as yet uncrowned, will be visible to the crowds through curved glass windows.

With State Coach

This is the order of the pageant:

Sovereign's escort of Royal Horse Guards.

The King's Barge Master and 12 watermen.

Cabinet Ministers.

Members of the Royal Household.

The King's Indian orderly officers.

Aides-de-Camp from the Navy, Army, Air Force, Territorial Army and Special Reserve.

Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Admirals, Field Marshals, Air Marshals.

War Office Staff and Army Council.

An escort of Colonial Cavalry.

Escorts of officers of the Indian Cavalry.

The first and second divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of Guards.

The State Coach.

Equerries in Waiting, Military Aides-de-Camp, the third and fourth divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of Guards, the Royal Standard and Escort.

Royal Horse Guards, in shining breastplates and plumes.

The three processions will merge after the Abbey ceremony, augmented greatly by more military bands.

Brings the Bovine Chorus Girls Agalloping

Sketch by Margaret Whittemore

Call of the Radio Gets Speedy Response on Kansas Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—If a cow-calling contest were held on the dairy farm of M. J. Brigham near here, the contestants would be Philco, R. C. A. Victor, Atwater Kent, and others of their colleagues with loudspeaker voices. For radio music has put Shep, the dairy's farm dog, out of a job at cow-calling time. And Mr. Brigham's bovine chorus girls have uncovered a musical talent which is the amazement of hitherto undiscerning farm experts.

It all began, oddly enough, with Mr. Roosevelt's re-election. For no one could wait for the returns on election night, and the radio was set up in the barn about sunset. Someone left a musical program on. The piece might have been that bucolic bit about "Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle," with the line about the cow jumping over the moon. Or it might have been "Till the Cows Come Home," or even Beethoven's Sixth, the pastoral symphony. At all events, the cows came home—all by themselves. And what is more, with the radio still on, they lined up in the stalls with sighs of ineffable content, all soothed and relaxed, to await the milking.

Mr. Brigham reports savings of at least half an hour in the time required to milk 40 of these music lovers, under the gentle ministrations of the radio—though whether the music's effect chiefly influences herd or milkers remains open to question. And ever since Mr. Roosevelt was elected, it sufficed to turn on the music to have the whole herd frisk from the pasture into the barn—incidentally for the milking, and actually for their evening concert and lullaby.

Many Drop Coronation Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Heavy cancellations of steamship passage to England between now and May 5 were attributed today to unsettled conditions in American markets and reports both of crowded quarters and high prices in London. Shipping agencies said hundreds of Americans had canceled arrangements to attend the coronation.

The situation has hardly been improved by such comment as that by an American newspaperman upon his return to New York recently. Upon landing he told reporters that all Englishmn were leaving London during the coronation ceremonies in order to rent their rooms to Americans at double the usual price.

Steamship interests were not wholly pessimistic about the cancellations, however, for it was explained that the demand for accommodations was exceptionally heavy and that much of the space had been filled with new bookings.

While tourists who announced a change in their arrangements gave various reasons for their action, analysis of the excuses showed much apprehension among business men concerning the trend of economic activity and politics in the United States. Many said they did not feel free to leave their offices at a time when uncertainty was so general.

Publicity and newspaper articles from London describing the crowded condition of the British capital were held to be responsible for much of the fear that a European trip would cost far more than anticipated. It is believed in steamship quarters here that the publicity program has been badly conducted in that respect, leading to misapprehension among tourists.

On the other hand, agents indicated that a large number of early bookings, made last fall, had developed into an unusual situation. Plans frequently change within six months, and when the time came to go to England, many of the intended trips were either impossible or undesirable, it was felt.

There was no doubt among the travel agencies, however, that the high prices asked for seats along the line of march and the prospective rates for accommodations in London hotels and residences had deterred many Americans from taking part in the celebration.

N. Y. Churches Assail Burlesque

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—New York City clerics united here today in a drive to close burlesque theaters as "a reversion of paganism and the cheapest kind of a racket to work on the young people of the city."

The attack is timed to coincide with the date for license renewals on May 1, and a widely representative interdenominational church group centered yesterday on the office of Paul Moss, commissioner of licenses, with appeals for his co-operation in running burlesque out of the city. Under the rules of his office, the license commissioner may not revoke a license, but he may refuse to renew it at expiration time, and this was the burden of the churches' demand.

Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic leaders constitute this latest interdenominational campaign against these theaters, which many times before now have been the objective of prohibitory action by municipal forces of decency.

The return to the fray this week brought a stream of witnesses to license headquarters, and representatives of the theaters, all of which are on the commissioner's list for renewals, listened to the denunciations of their kind of entertainment yesterday without offering any defense.

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner of the Broadway Methodist Temple told how Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, head of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, had visited one of these theaters and "could not tell me the things she had seen."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue was emphatic in asking for the closing of the burlesque houses as the only real way to deal with a situation that was destroying the good effects of anti-crime efforts by church and other organizations.

"You cannot make these places decent," he declared.

The Rev. B. F. Wyland brought the protest of 400 Protestant churches in Brooklyn as chairman of their Committee of Public Welfare, and the Rev. Russell Morse Brougher of the Baptist Temple was spokesman for the Baptist Church Federation in that borough, with a demand that the city be cleansed of burlesque, declaring its Brooklyn purveyors were particularly shameless in their attempts to compete for the crowds that flocked to the Manhattan and Bronx theaters.

Roman Catholic representatives presented a petition with 1000 signatures to Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Moss asking for public hearings on the license renewal question. They held there was "no element of truth in burlesque," because "it has no element of goodness or of beauty," and that the city was licensing people "to put on shows that incite to crime when millions are being spent everywhere to combat crime."

Meteorologists Decline to Accept Sun Cycle Theory

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Natural scientists disagreed yesterday on the possibility of making long-range weather forecasts on the basic of periodic variations in the sun's output of heat.

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, presented a new report to the American Geophysical Union on his finding of cycles of 23, 46 and 92 years in variations of the sun's radiation and earthly weather.

Larry Page of the Department of Agriculture told the American Meteorological Society, however, he had been unable to find such cycles and correlations in an unbiased examination of Dr. Abbot's data.

If enough records were examined, Mr. Page said, "a few, purely by chance, would be found to support the hypothesis" proposed by Dr. Abbot, "but the evidence here indicates that there is no real relationship of the type investigated."

Officials of the United States Weather Bureau added that they would take no risks with their reputations by adopting any method of long-range weather forecasting based on a cyclic recurrence of wet and dry periods.

World's Greatest Icebox Is Found In North Atlantic

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—A permanent ocean refrigerator which helps to keep the North Atlantic cold and to carry icebergs into the steamer lanes has been discovered between Labrador and Greenland.

Commander E. H. Smith of the coast guard ice patrol told the American Geophysical Union that this gigantic refrigerator is a mass of quiet water between the West Greenland current, which flows northward, and the Labrador current flowing southward along the North American coast.

About 2,600,000 cubic yards of water flows every second into the quiet refrigerator area and disappears, Commander Smith said.

Temperature measurements and soundings showed part of the water sinks slowly, becoming heavier and colder, until it reaches the ocean floor. There it was found to flow out again because of the great pressure.

Another part of the water also exhibited strange behavior, Commander Smith said. This portion, moving northward from the tropics, becomes gradually saltier because of evaporation. When it reaches the refrigerator area it makes an abrupt "dive" toward the ocean floor.

The ocean area in which this phenomenon occurs is known as Davis Straits.

Bronx Head Urges Slums Repair Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A proposal to levy the cost of rehabilitating New York City's 65,000 outlawed tenement dwellings on the Emergency Relief Bureau was before the joint municipal committee on low cost housing today. It was made by Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx, as "a way out" for owners of slum buildings not up to the standards required by the multiple dwelling laws and the abandonment of which, as too costly to repair, has projected a housing crisis among the city's very poor.

The plan laid before the committee would give the relief bureau a three years' leasehold on the structures at a rental of $1 a year, and the tenants would be relief cases who would rent the rooms at $5 each.

Repairs to bring the tenements up to standard would average $3500 a house, Mr. Lyons estimates, or a total reconstruction cost of $227,500,000. The profit on the scheme, he figures at $67,500,000 since there are 45 rooms to a tenement, which would give an average rent yield of $8100 in three years, or a total of $526,500,000. With tax and allowance deductions of $299,000,000.

Syracuse Ceramic Show To Be Seen in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 29—The Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts' exhibition of contemporary American ceramics, assembled last fall for showing in European galleries, will go on display in the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York on Oct. 13, it was announced here today.

The display, consisting of 135 pieces of sculpture, bowls, vases and plates, was asembled under the direction of Miss Anna W. Olmstead, museum director, upon invitation of the Kunstindustrie Museum of Copenhagen. It was later shown in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Helsingfors, Finland and England.

Spiritual Awakening of Boy Credited to Summer Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—An outdoor vacation of three weeks changed a so-called "derelict" boy into a junior camp leader, later leading to a responsible position which he now holds, it was related today by the Rev. Edward B. Buller, director of Camp Trexler, in Interstate Park, maintained by the Lutheran Boys' Foundation, Inc.

Dr. Buller spoke on "spiritual values in camp life," at a luncheon held in connection with the closing session of the second annual camp pow-wow under auspices of education and welfare groups here at the George Washington Hotel.

"We found the boy under the docks in Philadelphia," Dr Buller said. "He had been deprived of a decent home background. We sent him to camp, but at first none of the counselors wanted to work with him. When one of them did undertake to help him, it took only three weeks before the boy improved so noticeably he was made a junior camp leader.

Learns About Church

"At the end of the season I found him lying under the trees on a hillside. "'Now I know what you mean, mister,' he said, 'about going to church.'

"He explained that the whispering of the wind through the leaves was like organ music; that the sky was like the dome of a cathedral. Today that boy is holding a fine position. The camp revived certain traditions for him."

"For 10 months of the year," Dr. Buller continued, "our boys and girls attending churches, schools, Sunday schools, get their theory for using religion as a way of life. Summer camps give them the opportunity to get laboratory experience in living together, putting into practice the theory they have gained."

He urged that religious training in camps be "flexible" and that "the futility of bigotry and prejudice" be recognized.

90,000 Sent to Camp

More than 90,000 underprivileged children in the metropolitan area were sent to camp last year, it was reported by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, president of the Children's Welfare Foundation, last night. The goal this season is 100,000 children.

"This is only a small part of the vast number that should be sent away for a summer vacation," he held. "Conservatively speaking, there are at least 500,000 who should have the benefit of camp life."

Lee F. Hammer, director of the recreation department of the Russell Sage Foundation, described summer camps as "the perfect setting for childhood's needs."

A two weeks' vacation for 1000 boys and girls who never have been to camp before is the purpose of a $15,000 gift received by Dr. Wynne from the Daily News Athletic Association yesterday. The only stipulation is that the camps selected be those that are up to standards set by the Children's Welfare Federation, which provides vacations each year for thousands of children.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Georgia

Atlanta—Week days, 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.

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'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' Original Manuscript Is Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The strains of a famous hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," heard from backwoods church choirs to the streets of crowded metropolitan cities, were recalled here with the news that the original manuscript by Sabine Baring-Gould has just changed hands.

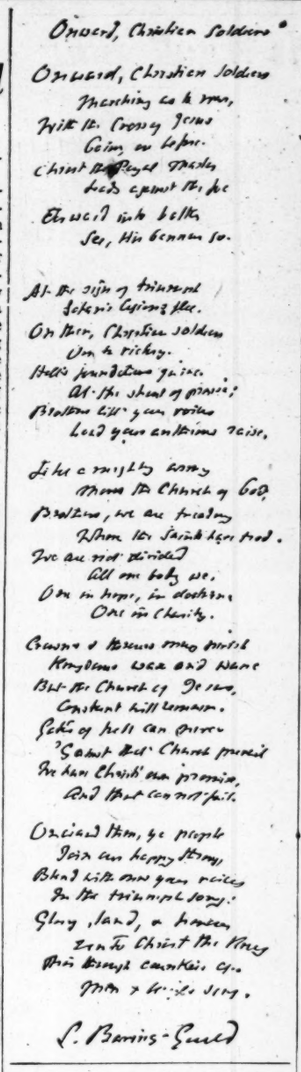
For 12 years, the original work, along with a hand-colored illuminated manuscript, were in the possession of Harry Marks, widely known rare book dealer in Rockefeller Center. On a recent trip to Florida, Mr. Marks sold both manuscripts to a Palm Beach collector at a price he declined to disclose. It had been reported that the two manuscripts were valued at more than $500.

Mr. Marks, who bought it from a prominent London dealer, described it as "a very beautiful thing." Whenever placed on display here, the manuscripts had the same arresting and even "thrilling" appeal, he said, as the hymn itself has exercised for widely differing public taste, regardless of religious belief.

It was a little group of school children in the village of Horbury, Yorkshire, that first sang the song. On the day before a Whit-Monday holiday in 1865, the children asked their Episcopalian curate, S. Baring-Gould, to compose a song that they might chant as they trooped to a neighboring village, whereupon he hastily wrote the words that evening to "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The following day, the children sang the hymn to the slow measures of Haydn's Symphony in D. The music written later by Sir Arthur Sullivan was composed while visiting Mrs. Gertrude Clay-Ker-Seymer in Dorsetshire.

"I remember," Mrs. Clay-Ker-Seymer has written, "that we sang it in the private chapel attached to the house, Sir Arthur playing the harmonium, and having taught us the tune, as we had not the music."

The two manuscripts, bound in fine Niger morocco, measure 12 inches by 8. Letters on the illuminated version are in gold, black and red.


Onward, Christian Soldiers
Onward, Christian Soldiers
Marching as to war,
With the Cross of Jesus
Going on before.
Christ the Royal Master
leads against the foe
Forward into battle
See, His banners go.
At the sign of triumph
Satan's legions flee.
On then, Christian soldiers
On to victory.
Hell's foundations quiver
At the shout of praise;
Brothers lift your voices
Loud your anthems raise.
Like a mighty army
Moves the Church of God
Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod.
We are not divided
All one body we,
One in hope, in doctrine
One in charity.
Crowns and thrones may perish
Kingdoms rise and wane
But the Church of Jesus
Constant will remain.
Gates of hell can never
'Gainst that Church prevail
We have Christ's own promise
And that cannot fail.
Onward then, ye people
Join our happy throng
Blend with ours your voices
In the triumph song:
Glory, laud, and honor
Unto Christ the King
This through countless ages
Men and angels sing.
S. Baring-Gould

Oslo Group for 'Economic Disarmament'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Oslo Convention, which formed the basis for recent talks on general economic disarmament, was signed at Oslo, Dec. 22, 1930. The six original signatories were the three Scandinavian countries—Norway, Denmark and Sweden—and Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Finland later adhered to the pact.

The most recent meeting held in Brussels continued an earlier conference, at The Hague, in March. Its aim was to explore the possibilities of reinvigorating the Oslo Convention for the reduction of tariff barriers. Both meetings were part of an international movement in favor of joint action to revive world commerce launched in Europe early this year by Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Prime Minister of Holland, and supported especially by Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium and Richard Sandler, Foreign Minister of Sweden, along lines similar to those advocated in America by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

Experts and Technicians

The conferences here and at The Hague were both semiofficial gatherings. The delegates were not plenipotentiaries but technicians, experts on foreign commerce and trade. The intention was to call a conference of plenipotentiaries later if the preliminary explorations seemed to justify it. The general conclusion was that the co-operation of the Great Powers is essential if any real progress is to be made, and the delegates sent a statement to this effect to Premier van Zeeland, to whom France and Britain have entrusted the mission of preparing a world economic conference.

The preamble of the Oslo convention of 1930 defines its purpose as follows: "Desirous of putting into practice the principles underlying the economic activity of the League of Nations . . the undersigned have decided to conclude a convention of economic rapprochement."

The agreement contains 10 articles, of which the main points are:

1. An agreement not to raise tariff rates nor to establish any new tariffs without at least 15 days' notice.

2. If any such change of tariffs is contested by any signatory, an effort is to be made to reach a satisfactory settlement.

3. In exceptional cases, customs tariffs for revenue can be changed without giving advance notice, but notification must be sent at once.

4. The convention is open to any country wishing to adhere to it.

To Remove Obstacles

Accompanying the Convention proper was a Protocol which gave their real meaning to these somewhat scanty provisions. The Protocol obligated the Governments concerned to "support all international action having as its object the removal of obstacles to commerce, and the improvement of world trade generally." The signatories proclaimed their intentions of continuing in the economic domain the collaboration begun in 1930.

In 1932, an attempt was made at Ouchy in Switzerland by the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg to give more force to this Convention. An agreement was drawn up providing for annual and reciprocal 10 per cent reductions in customs duties during five years, until tariffs had been halved. The agreement was to be open to all countries willing to make the same reductions. Britain, however, put an end to this effort by raising the issue of the "most-favored-nation" clause.

In practice, therefore, both the Oslo Convention and the Ouchy agreement growing out of it have remained dead letters, largely because the economic crisis came at just that time and wiped out so much international commerce.

Today, with the depression at an end and with signs of a willingness to collaborate springing up on every side, the pioneers of the Oslo Group are hopeful that the larger powers may now take up their idea, and develop and extend it into a genuinely effective economic disarmament convention.

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Court Defeat Faces President

(Continued From Page 1)

bases of American Government. Their commitment is against the Supreme Court plan as it stands in its original form.

But let the Senate Judiciary Committee evolve a compromise, and all commitments are revoked, all lines are broken. And many a formerly faithful Democratic Senator is restlessly waiting for the moment when he can prove his loyalty anew by voting for a compromise, and—getting his patronage back.

Thus, defeat for the President's plan in committee might be a hollow victory for the opposition; one, indeed, more damaging to their hopes of blocking any change in the Supreme Court than would be a favorable report which would throw the major fight over the bill upon the Senate floor. There is, therefore, an aspect of stage warfare in the present struggle.

Any realistic idea of the outcome must depend on the nature of the compromise that emerges, and the political maneuvers that accompany it.

Could Change Overnight

The situation is still fluid, subject to overnight change, and not a little confused. The Judiciary Committee will do well if it is able to take a final vote on the present deadline, May 18. And polls of the committee, as well as of the Senate itself, have very little value. They apply only to the President's plan as it now stands, down to the last comma and semicolon. On the surface, one of the latest of such polls shows 34 for the plan, 38 against, six leaning favorably, five leaning in opposition, and 12 noncommittal. But the entire set-up, apart from a nucleus on both sides, would be altered by a change in the President's bill and the appearance of a compromise.

Clinching indications that the Judiciary Committee would report the President's bill unfavorably, if it is reported at all, came yesterday after Senator McCarran, in an hour-and-half speech before an executive session of the committee, had "electrified" members with his eloquent opposition. He pleaded for the independence of the court, declared the Roosevelt plan would "destroy the confidence the people have and should have in their court of last resort."

Yet the Nevada Senator, who has frequently opposed the Administration before, went on to propose the addition of two new justices to the Supreme Court, irrespective of ages of present justices. Such a plan, six months ago, would have been regarded as sensational. Now it is spoken of as a "compromise."

The Hatch Proposal

Likewise Senator Hatch, who followed with a commitment against the President's plan, urges that the court be made fluctuating in size, between nine and 15 members, with new justices appointed as in the Roosevelt scheme, but with only one extra judge appointed each year, and with the court returning to its former size after the retirement of the septuagenarian in question. This device, too, is what some observers at first interpreted President Roosevelt's message to mean. To describe it as a "compromise," or as essentially more conservative than the presidential proposal, stretches things.

Only Senator O'Mahoney, of the three who spoke forth yesterday, was flatly opposed to these various devices for the "infiltration of new blood." And Senator O'Mahoney, oddly enough, would have been supposed on paper to have most disciplined loyalty to the President's plan, since he was a former Assistant Postmaster General under James A. Farley, and hitherto has been an Administration wheelhorse.

But, after criticizing the McCarran plan for adding two extra judges, and by implication the Hatch plan for an accordion-sized court, the Wyoming Senator said:

"It seems to me to be perfectly manifest that if we can increase the court to obtain our view of certain close constitutional questions, then every succeeding Administration can do likewise, and the court would thereby be precipitated into the political whirlpool.

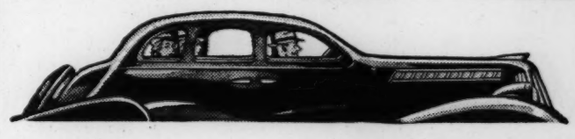
"It is no answer to say that political judges have heretofore been appointed; it is no answer to say that certain judges allow their economic predilections to sway their judgments. Both of these things are wrong. Our duty is to make certain as far as we can that economic predilections and political views shall not be used in deciding cases before the courts."

Administration arguments before the committee were buttressed by a letter from Stanley Reed, solicitor general, arguing that an increase in the size of the court would enhance efficiency by permitting a greater division of labor in preparation of opinions, and by perhaps facilitating the sitting of only a quorum of the court in many matters. He pointed out that if the "log-jams" in the lower courts were broken by the President's proposal, it would increase the labors of the Supreme Court.

WPA Training Girls For Better Housewives

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The WPA accused by some housewives of luring away their prize maids, has started back into the field of training girls and women for housework.

Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator in charge of women's projects, has approved a program to train needy young women for household employment. The new project calls for wages while learning to cook, wash, iron, clean house, market and take care of children.



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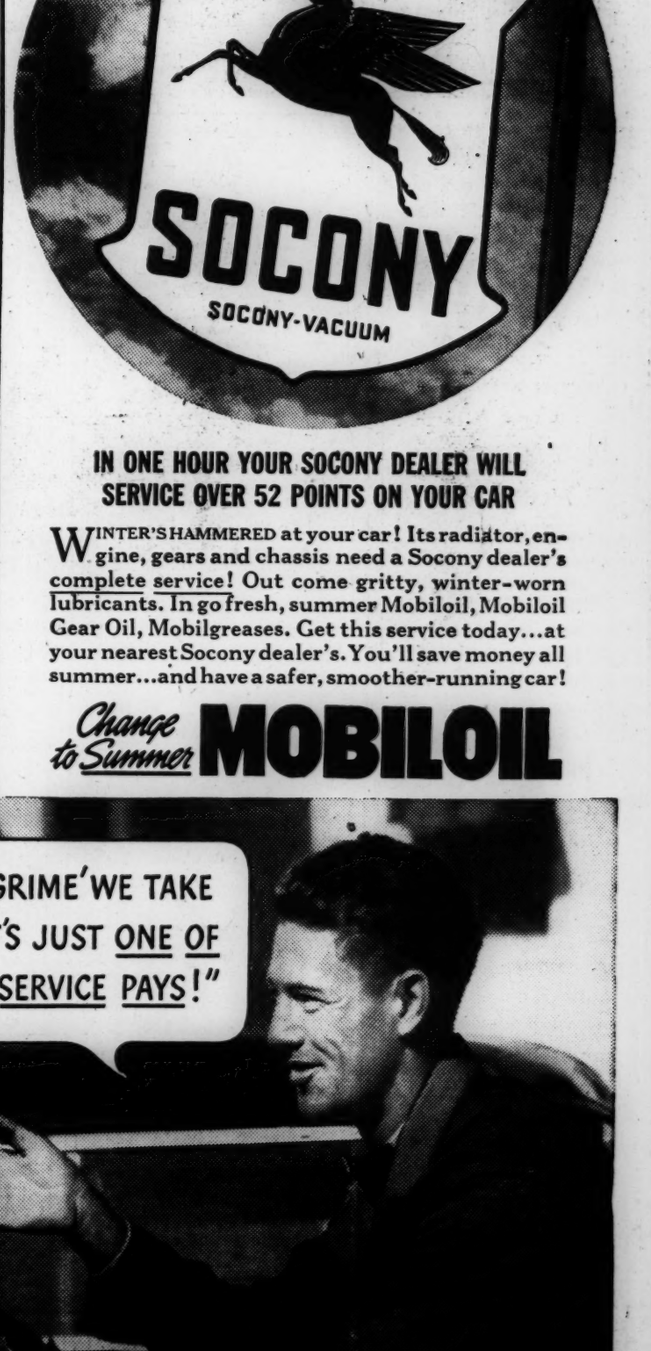

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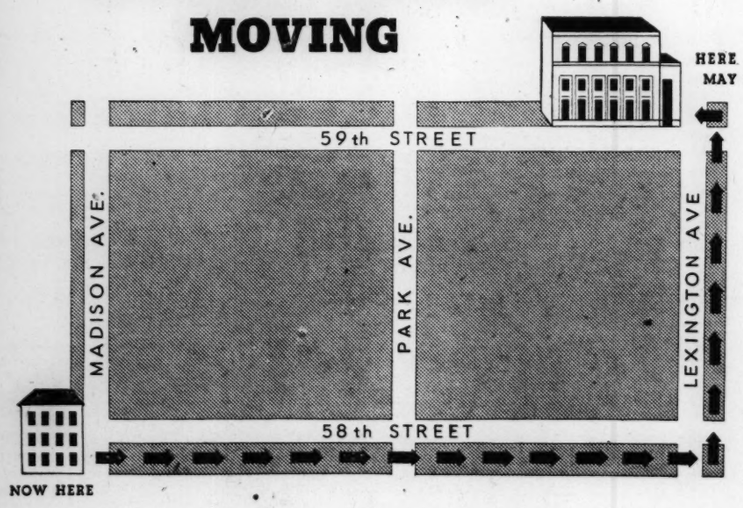

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Picnic on the Mountain

THE mountain dominated our Leeward island. It was an island that, even in the good old horse and buggy days, you could drive round between breakfast and dinner and nowadays, if the car wasn't too decrepit, in a couple of hours at the most.

From its crest to the sea, south, east and west, was one long sweep, starting steeply, often sheerly, for a thousand feet and then gradually flattening out; first into high pasture and then into sugar cane and cotton, vegetables, estate houses and native villages until it met the invariable blue circle of the Caribbean.

YOU COULDN'T MISS the mountain unless you absolutely turned your back on it and looked out to sea. Otherwise it was always there, daylight or dark, a magnificent peak crowned with tropical forest, where the clouds gathered and broke and gathered again and swept by in terrific showers, while we, living half-way down to the sea, clamoured for rain that came niggardly and never enough. Once our mountain must have been a spouting volcano and on the north side, the side we didn't often see, its symmetry was broken away into a hollow and a further crest that had been a crater. But nothing was left of its superheated anarchies but one or two thinly steaming cracks, called soufrières, which few people knew the locality of, but which seemed to me when I was shown one to be the last sinister whispers of the bad old days.

Our island wasn't at all well wooded. Most of the trees that once covered its lower slopes had gone for charcoal burning, but the high mountain was definitely decreed sacred from the fuel hunters. So the last, or the first, two thousand feet were dense primeval forest where every kind of tropical tree flourished abundantly and queer palms and ferns invited us, always futilely, to bring them down to our gardens where the sun and the salt wind burnt them up.

ALL OUR WATER supplies came from the high mountain. Once they used to waste themselves in dozens of little streams which the natives called rivers, knowing nothing bigger, trickling down and being sucked up by the thirsty ghauts on their way to the sea. But a wise Government, back in the great sugar century, explored sources and discovered springs; and nowadays double rows of iron pipes brought the precious streams down to the village watering places, still miscalled dams, although they were nothing more than a row of bucket filling pipes in a cement wall where the children loitered and performed incredible feats of balancing kerosene cans on small and woolly heads.

The mountain was a mystery land which few, either black or white, ever penetrated deeply. Occasionally some energetic planter, a newcomer, climbed to the top and found it unbelievably cold, bare and windy; and, periodically, inspecting engineers repaired pipes and cemented spring basins.

But, for the rest, the mountain was sacred to the monkeys. Big light brown monkeys they were, not indigenous, but passengers on troop ships from Africa a hundred and fifty years ago; but none the less fruitful and possessive on that account.

SOMETIMES, WHEN THE showers seemed to be having a day off and the field gangs weren't working, we marshalled our neighbors for a picnic up at what was called the "Source," where the water springs had their home and the pipes started down the hill. It was like voyaging into a new country, an equatorial country, although cooler than most.

Our horse boys were sent on in advance, heading the lunch baskets up the steep track while we followed on our ponies, picking our way round rocks and across stony ghauts and over landslides and fallen trees, the fruits of the last storm.

Lorna, my aristocratic Clumber Spaniel, and Billy, her plebeian Creole friend, raced on ahead, casting about for mongoose and monkeys, rioting in the holiday and flopping ecstatically into pools and puddles to wait for us to catch up.

FROM UP HERE the world was a different one, even out to sea. Redonda, the tiny bumpy island between us and Montserrat, looked no more than a half-tide rock. Montserrat itself, where the lime juice comes from, shrank before the great outline of distant Guadaloupe, while Antigua off to the east became a connected island instead of a sea monster with alligator head and long undulating tail.

Such a picnic and such appetites! It was what we called breakfast, for early tea and eggs at dawn had only whetted our desires. We sat about on raincoats, because nothing was ever really dry up here in this sun-dappled shade. The trees met high over head and, when the trade wind rustled them, they spattered us with drops from yesterday's showers.

We ate guinea bird sandwiches and thin fried yams and cold pickled snapper from yesterday's fishing and finished slowly with tangerine oranges, guava cheese and jelly and cashew nuts. Our ponies, tethered near by, were having the time of their lives. The air was unbelievably cool, we had left the flies behind and there were such stores of sweet grass round about as they had never dreamt of.

AFTER BREAKFAST, WE started off to the source proper, another mile upwards, and got involved in a scramble we hadn't anticipated. The double iron pipes were our guide; they ran side by side, up and up, contouring the steeps and precipices. In some horrible places, the ledges had carried away into the abyss and we crawled across the gaps on the pipes alone and looked down, when we dared, between our legs into depths where giant tree tops were mere feathery ferns and the sea, when we could catch glimpses of it through the tangle of growths, seemed a continuation of the sky without horizon line, deepening from the zenith down to the white threads of surf crawling to the shore. Without stopping to think of the return, we scrambled on, slipping and sliding. The dogs made miraculous recoveries on the greasy pipes until we came to better going. Then they raced ahead and left us and, by the time we arrived at the little water dam, they were splashing and swimming in it, washing off the mud and blissfully unconscious of desecrating the entire water supply on our side of the island—our rebukes were feeble, we only wished for the same ignorance.

We got back to our base in time for tea. The kettle was boiling and the rest of the party almost beyond the point of polite waiting. They had filled the lunch baskets with maiden-hair ferns and palms, for experiments in the shadiest corners of their gardens, and were about as mired and hungry as ourselves. The sun was travelling to the west. In another half-hour, it would be gone altogether from our side of the mountain and the twilight wasn't worth talking about; it was time to pack up.

WE HAD THE curious and rather uncomfortable feeling of being watched by invisible eyes. We knew the whole mountain was full of monkeys, although we hadn't had a sound or sight of them all day; and that, even now, they were probably overhead, disparaging our slowness and only waiting for us to depart to raid anything edible we and the dogs had left—which was little enough.

The horse boys saddled up and then hurried on ahead with the baskets, glad to be away from the mountain mysteries before night caught them.

THE LONG DAY in the cool shade had put such a frisk into the ponies that there was no ridding them on that trail. Charley, my invariably staid and respectable bay, forgot himself completely in the excitement and reared and even capered, till I decided that walking was the better part of equitation on that mountain side; so I led him until he felt the old familiar warmth in the air, smelt the old megass smells and returned to his duty as a means of conveyance. The party broke up at Gingerland village in the last of the twilight.

"Hard Times," "Old Manor" and "Symonds" claimed most of the party. Lorna and I went on down the hill to Hanleys, where Louisa, always punctual and expectant, would be waiting with dinner ready. The lowland air, heavy with cooking smoke and smells, was as sharp a change from the mountain as a Canadian winter house after an afternoon's skiing. We turned into the drive. Lorna couldn't wait any longer and, in a minute, she was on the gallery silhouetted against the lamplight, telling Louisa what a grand time she had had and asking what there was for dinner.

The invisible and invariable frogs were ringing their million silver bells and the sugar cane flashed with fire-flies and a great star was just rising above the southern horizon. Josiah, the horse boy, stood grinning at the steps, waiting to unsaddle and take Charley to stable and bed. The day was done, a day in another world.

E. B.

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE LACEMAKER: *A Wood-Engraving by B. Moray Williams*

Cameo in Blue and Gray

EVERYTHING was blue and gray on this scrap of Normandy coast, from the rippling little waves that came hurrying in from the bay, to the walls of the long gray house, nestling above the tide-line.

The windows of the house faced across the bay. The door stood half open; sunbeams danced on the old-fashioned furniture and a quaint brass pot, which stood by the hearth. Here and there, lightening a dark corner, were great clumps of pink and blue hydrangeas, looking like paper flowers cut out of a book. A lady moved about the room, replacing books in the big case which occupied almost the entire length of the blue salon wall.

Outside, on a low stool under the window, sat a man sketching the rocky promontory, which stretched its long arm into the glistening water of the bay.

Far away on the rock, dimly outlined, were innumerable sea-birds; but, at that distance, they looked like little white dots of cotton-wool.

There was a haze upon the water and sundry small boats rocked at their moorings. The incoming waves hit them with a tiny flop. In one of the boats sat a man dressed in the blue blouse of the Normandy fisherman, serenely mending his nets.

It was nearing mid-day and the sun was hot. Its bright light was reflected from the shimmering water, and the dry, powdery sand felt warm and soft to the feet.

Sounds of merriment came from the house, as a brightly-clad bathing party went racing down to the water's edge; while a fair-haired boy, a little in advance of the rest, bounded into the waves. Two children tossed a large red ball about, and a terrier jumped and barked at their feet.

AN HOUR OR more passes. The man paints on, but the world seems asleep. The gay voices of the bathers are no longer heard. Even the fisherman has left his nets and wandered off. The solitary figure of the artist is the only human being in sight.

It is high tide, and the anchored boats rock up and down, like a little gnome village afloat. A sailing boat is riding the waves, its white paint and shining deck a vivid contrast to the black and brown shapes bobbing around it.

M. K. H.

A DROWSY sense of summer heat pervades this scene, a somnolent mid-day languor that is irresistible.

There is little need, it would seem, to toil at a tiny strip of lace, slowly measuring its length from the pillow, where nature has supplied so delicate a pattern of flowers, worked out in rhythmic design and shining like day stars in the vivid light. Who could work in such a setting? Sleepily the two heads nod together; the bobbins that have been flying among the pins rest between the passive fingers; and the flowers, full of implied fragrance, send their pollen flying instead, weaving a rare coverlet of lace for the countryside.

You Can't Improve Upon Gilbert

A VISITOR to Sydney Granville's dressing-room, before a performance of "The Mikado," was greeted with a gracious request to return during the intermission. "I can think and do only one thing at a time," the actor said, as he painted supercilious wrinkles on Pooh-Bah's face. "After the act I'd be delighted, but just now I must keep my full attention upon my honorable ancestors. Do you mind?"

Such graciousness could not have been taken amiss if the visitor had been told that he was not to come back, ever. So, when the curtain fell, back he went and found Mr. Granville at his ease, sipping his afternoon tea. Comfortably loosened were the quilted cloths with which he pads out his figure to simulate the traditionally elephantine Pooh-Bah.

It is necessary to concentrate in Gilbert and Sullivan, Mr. Granville explained; because, if the singer is not alert, he may substitute some word for one in the text. That always lets the dialogue down, for Gilbert apparently found the one right word every time, and he placed that word where it had its fullest effect. The ends of his lines snap like whiplashes. Change his words and the whole thing goes limp. Think of that exit line of Pooh-Bah's after he has tried unsuccessfully to extract a bribe from Ko-Ko: "No money, no grovel."

AN USHER BROUGHT in a program for Mr. Granville's signature. Yes, they still do it even after hearing Ko-Ko recite his little list and even quote him as being one of the "pestilential ones who write for autographs." The painted disdain on Pooh-Bah's face was distorted into the amiable wrinkles appropriate to Mr. Granville's own visage. Now, in this year of his thirtieth anniversary of joining the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, his respect for Gilbert is undiminished. He recalls first as member of the chorus, hearing Gilbert at a rehearsal of a company lately come in from their success in the provinces, with numerous new gags imposed upon the ones in Gilbert's prompt-book. It was pathetic, in a way, to see him force the comedians to put aside their cherished inventions and go back to the pristine spring of the text as written. One comedian in particular was fond of an added caper and protested: "But, Mr. Gilbert, it always gets a laugh." The inexorable W. S. G. retorted: "You could get the same effect by sitting on a pork pie."

BECAUSE GILBERT AND Sullivan knew what they were about, they are to be acted legitimately, just as truly as must Shakespeare, if the operas are to gain their best effect. Within the material of the words and music, the singer-comedians must stay if Gilbert and Sullivan are to do their perfect work. There is not much use in attempting to improve upon Gilbert, as anybody will agree who has heard some of the topical references that misguided players sometimes venture upon. It is useless to argue that Gilbert himself made topical changes, for that is just the point—he is not the one who is making them now and the result is obvious in the perceptible diminution of quality. In one of Pooh-Bah's songs, by the way, there are two words invented by Gilbert that sound so right that one is astonished not to find them in the dictionary: "ablutioner" and "diminutioner."

Pooh-Bah's ponderousness is as much mental as it is physical. Despite his own moderate weight, Mr. Granville can feel heaviness creep upon him as he paints Pooh-Bah's face and ponders that line so characteristic of this monumental fraud: "Go away, little girls, go away." Then there is that classic expression of family pride in which he traces his ancestry "back to a protoplasmal primordial atomic globule."

MR. GRANVILLE HAS sung thirty parts in the Savoy operas. In the early days he was Strephon in "Iolanthe," Archibald in "Patience," Pish-Tush in "The Mikado" and Bill Bobstay in "Pinafore," among others. For a time, in process of graduation from juveniles, he toured in "The Blue Train," and sang the part of Lockit in the Hammersmith revival of "The Beggar's Opera." Thanks to that opportunity, he proved to Rupert D'Oyly Carte that he deserved a chance at the heavier rôles that he has since occupied to the conspicuous satisfaction of playgoers: Pooh-Bah, The Grand Inquisitor, Shadbolt, Sir Despard, Private Willis, The Policeman, and the rest.

To see him in his repertory is to realize in some measure the ripeness of style that goes into a good Gilbert and Sullivan performance: and to become aware that the characterizations in these operas involve, as distinctly as in Shakespeare, the discovery of a personal rhythm that is appropriate to each individual part. From rôle to rôle the actor-singer's performance must take on a differentiation of mental pace and tonality, which are reflected not only in his intonations, but in the very postures and movements of the personage.

E. C. S.

Bells of Tarragona

THE GREAT bell voices
Are those of friends
Who call one's name
When the long day ends.

The full bell voices,
Low and deep,
Are whispered words
In a land of sleep.

Their mingled breathing
Is the tune
That charms the sea
From moon to moon.

Their clanging bass
And treble roar
Are hounds that bay
And birds that soar.

O bronze-lipped singers,
Sweet-tongued bells—
Weave, weave again
Your evening spells!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a wonderful thing is freedom! How often has the very thought of it brought a sense of exaltation!

When the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," some of those who heard him said they had never been in bondage to any man. How little they realized that mortal beliefs hold one in bondage! If they had recognized how false beliefs enslave one, they would perhaps have been more willing to listen to the truth which makes free.

Today Truth is not sought by many because they do not yet realize how much they are in bondage to false beliefs. Hatred, fear, false appetites, jealousy, selfish ambition, are relentless masters. The truth about God and man will free one from their despotic control. The Apostle Paul declared (Romans 8:2), "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Through Christian Science each one can learn of "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," which makes free from sickness, sin, and other discordant conditions.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

Let anyone who seems to be in bondage to a false appetite hold to the truth that God is perfect, complete, and that man, His image and likeness, is therefore perfect and complete. This fact realized will free him from bondage to the belief of unrighteous desires and false appetites. Such a demonstration will bring him a glorious sense of joy, and he will realize somewhat the perfect dominion that belongs to the real man.

If one who seems to be controlled by anger, hate, jealousy, or criticism will hold to the truth that God is divine Love and that man is His reflection, therefore always controlled by divine Love, he will find a wonderful change taking place in his thought. Likewise, as he realizes the glorious relation that exists between God, divine Love, and man, the false sense will disappear. This realization will enable him to prove that God is the only presence and power.

Let anyone who believes he has a poor memory, or is otherwise limited in intelligence or ability, accept the fact that all spiritual faculties are imparted by God, divine Mind, and are continuously and perfectly expressed by man. The realization of this fact will dispel the beliefs of poor memory, limited intelligence, and limited ability.

One who is troubled about the present or the future will gain a joyous expectation of good as he realizes that God's plan for man, His beloved child, is the only plan, and that it includes all good for His children. Fear of every description is dispelled as one discerns the nature of God as unchanging Love, omnipotent and omnipresent, and turns to this truth whenever a sense of fear would come into his thought. Holding steadfastly to the truth that divine Love is the only power and presence, and earnestly striving to reflect the qualities of divine Love, one becomes aware of divine Love as Father-Mother, tenderly caring for all creation.

Let the one who is in bondage to sickness hold steadfastly to the fact that God is the one perfect Life, and that man is the image and likeness of divine Life, and is therefore ever conscious of real being—harmonious, joyous, and free. Realizing this, he will be freed from sickness and will discern the fact that health is a quality of Mind, God, which the true man forever reflects.

As one who has been healed through Christian Science dwells upon the truth, in the light of his healing, he realizes the true meaning of freedom, and experiences the "glorious liberty of the children of God."

All discord and limitation results from acceptance of the false beliefs of mortal mind. When Christ Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth," he pointed the way to complete freedom, for in the true knowledge of God and man we find that which dispels every false belief. For every erroneous belief there is a healing spiritual fact. Whatever the material situation seems to be, the present reality is God's perfect manifestation. Before the realization and acceptance of the truth, the false belief and its seeming effect disappear. Seeing God's spiritual universe as the reality, instead of accepting a material situation as true, brings the situation under God's law; and harmony in the present human experience is the result.

Asian Birds

IN THIS May-month, by grace
of heaven, things shoot apace.
The waiting multitude
of fair boughs in the wood,
How few days have arrayed
their beauty in green shade.

What have I seen or heard?
It was the yellow bird
Sang in the tree: he flew
a flame against the blue;
Upward he flashed. Again
hark! 'tis his heavenly strain.

Another! Hush! Behold,
many, like boats of gold,
From waving branch to branch
their airy bodies launch.
What music is like this,
where each note is a kiss?

The golden willows lift
their boughs the sun to sift:
Their sprays they droop to screen
the sky with veils of green,
A floating cage of song,
where feathered lovers throng.

How the delicious notes
come bubbling from their throats!
Full and sweet how they are shed
like round pearls from a thread!
The motions of their flight
are wishes of delight.

Hearing their song I trace
the secret of their grace.
Ah, could I this fair time
so fashion into rhyme,
The poem that I sing
would be the voice of spring.

—ROBERT BRIDGES, in "Poetical Works." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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Cornell Oarsmen Develop Slowly; Outlook Bright

ITHACA, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—With three veterans of the 1936 Poughkeepsie varsity eight apparently sure of places in the new-style 1937 varsity, Cornell rowing is looking up, in the opinion of Head Coach Harrison Sanford and his assistant, Norman Sonju, late of the University of Washington varsity.

Introducing a new system at Cornell and taking up where Jim Wray left off last summer, Sanford and Sonju have been handing nine crews plenty of hard work. Adverse weather has slowed the oarsmen's development, and the consequent lack of long-distance pulls has failed to reduce the excess poundage of some of the sweepswingers.

Three Veterans

Sanford has put together a tentative varsity boatload averaging about 180 pounds, a little below the average weight of Cornell crews of the past half-dozen years. The three veterans in the shell are Al Hartman, bow; Commodore Bob Menges, No. 4, and John Rogers, No. 6. Hartman is in the same spot he occupied a year ago, but Menges has moved from No. 2 and Rogers from No. 4. All are seniors.

To round out the eight, Sanford has picked Milton Porter, last year's junior varsity oar, for No. 5; Henry Beutell, a squad member a year ago, for No. 7 and Bon Chamberlain, another sophomore, for stroke. Chamberlain, who stroked the Big Red freshman eight at Poughkeepsie a year ago when he weighed 147, now tips the scales at 155.

Heckel, the No. 5 oar, has been replaced from time to time by Art Moak, who normally is at bow on the second varsity. Moak rowed at No. 3 in the 1936 yearling eight. When Moak moves to the varsity, Noel Bennett, a sophomore, takes his post in the junior shell. Other oarsmen in the jayvees' boat, at present are:

George More, a junior, No. 2; Ben Dean, a sophomore, No. 3; Albert Tomlinson, senior, or Frank Hibbard, a junior, No. 4; John Furman, a sophomore, No. 5; Henry Risley, a senior, No. 6; Fred Schilling, another junior, No. 7, and Ed Pfeiffer, a junior, stroke.

Ideal Rowing Weight

Risley rowed on last year's junior varsity, and Dean and Furman on the 1936 yearling outfit, at Poughkeepsie.

Coach Sanford feels that with warmer weather he will be able to put in more needed mileage and smooth out the stroking. The shells have been checking somewhat in recent runs, even though limited to 24-26 strokes a minute in the practice drills. Sanford further expects that his varsity will reduce an average of two pounds in weight, setting up a 178-average as the ideal rowing weight.

During spring recess, with drills twice a day, Coaches Sanford and Sonju had crews on the water; three varsity, with three extra men; two freshman; two 150-pound varsity, with three extra men; one 150-pound freshman, and one boat of mixed freshmen and lightweights.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx hit fourth home run and Babe Ruth his third of baseball season.

Five Years Ago

United States won first round North American zone Davis Cup competition from Canada. Joe McCluskey, Fordham, won 3000-meter steeplechase at Penn Relays in United States record time of 9m. 28.6s.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—It's second down and 23 to go for Dizzy Dean, who promised the Cardinals 25 victories this season . . . Just in case you overlooked the dispatches, Ty Cobb won himself a golf tournament out on the coast the other day.

Superior, Wis., has a sports favorite to follow and root for in every season . . . Last fall it was Alphonse (Tuffy) Leemans, the former George Washington football player, who starred with the New York Giants . . . In the winter, Superior fans can brag about their powerful basketball teams or Bess Earhardt, America's sweetheart of the ice . . . Now they are all steamed up over the doing of Morrie (Snooker) Arnovitch, young Philly outfielder, whose seven consecutive hits don't hurt his chances of making the grade as a regular.

During one of the frequent showers in Portland, Ore., young Bobby Mattick, Los Angeles outfielder, observed: "Gosh, it sure rains easy here." . . . Tulane thinks it has a good chance to grab national honors in both golf and tennis this season.

Gomez Pitches Five-Hit Ball At Washington

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe McCarthy was right. This spring as the sun beat down on St. Petersburg's Miller Huggins field, the Yankee manager predicted a successful comeback by his left-handed pitching ace, Vernon "Lefty" Gomez. It sounded at the time like just another optimistic pre-season outlook by a big league manager, but at the moment it appears Mr. McCarthy knew his business.

Gomez lost his initial start of the current season, 3 to 2, to Monte Weaver of the Senators on opening day, yielding nine hits in eight innings. He did not take on the appear of the Gomez of old, who won 26 games and lost only five through the 1934 pennant race.

However, McCarthy started the slim left-hander yesterday against the same Senators, and the result was a New York triumph, 6 to 1, with the losers collecting only five singles. Gomez fanned four and walked the same number, and kept Washington away from the plate in every inning except the seventh.

Yanks Hold Lead

The Gomez performance tightened New York's grip on first place in the American League standing and improved their chances during the remainder of the campaign. With "Lefty" and Johnny Broaca able to take regular turns on the mound with a fair degree of effectiveness, the Yankees will hardly miss Red Ruffing, their 20-game winner of last year who is a holdout.

The Tigers, in second place, kept pace with the Yankees yesterday by beating the Browns, 11 to 5. Roxie Lawson pitched the distance, although he was in trouble several times. The Bengal batting attack was functioning, however, so the young hurler gained his second triumph of the year.

Gerald Walker, "the man who gets caught off base," led the Tiger offense with a home run and two singles. He also stole a base. Joyner White contributed four singles. The Tigers are half a game behind the leaders in the standing.

Mel Harder's five-hit hurling, and Earl Averill's homer with the bases loaded, featured Cleveland's victory over the White Sox, 7 to 2. Harder held the Sox to two hits until the ninth, when two doubles and a single accounted for the losers' only runs. Averill's smash came in the third inning while Thornton Lee was toiling on the mound for Chicago.

Mungo Beats Giants

The outstanding performance in the National League yesterday was turned in by Brooklyn's Van Mungo, who limited the Giants to three singles and defeated them, 3 to 2. The fast-ball star had previously dropped a one-run decision to the champions on opening day. Catching Mungo's speed was Randy Moore, the converted outfielder, who was filling in for Babe Phelps.

At Chicago, the Cubs dropped a one-sided contest to the Reds, 10 to 3, and also lost the services of Larry French for about two months. The veteran hurler was struck on the right hand by a liner from the bat of Ernie Lombardi, big Cincinnati catcher, in the first inning. Paul Derringer yielded 11 hits in working for the Reds, but was good enough in the pinches.

The Phillies threw a 15-hit attack at the Bees yesterday and won their game at Baker Field, 7 to 4. The home club clinched the game with a six-run rally off Danny MacFayden in the first inning. Billy Weir, who was originally scheduled to pitch until Manager Bill McKechnie made a last-minute shift, relieved MacFayden and checked the Phils. Earle Browne led the winners with four singles in five times up.

School Boy Threatens Collegiate Javelin Mark

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 29 (AP)—An 18-year-old Oklahoma City boy whose sensational javelin heaves made him a United States Olympic team contender as a junior in high school, is crowding the national collegiate record closer with every toss.

Bob Peoples, powerfully built Classen High School senior, recently made his best throw of 225.5 feet. The toss fell only 3.5 feet short of the national collegiate record of 229 feet, held by Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons.

The brown-haired 185-pounder, who literally throws the javelin farther every time he tries, has bettered both the national and state high school records several times, although his marks have not been recognzed as official. This spring he hopes to break the national interscholastic mark of 205ft. 1¼in., held by De Mers of Sand Point, Idaho.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	1	.800
Detroit	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Boston	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	3	.400
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Washington	1	5	.167

Results April 28

Cleveland 7, Chicago 2.
New York 6, Washington 1.
Detroit 11, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
St. Louis	5	1	.833
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Boston	2	5	.286
Cincinnati	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	5	.167

Results April 28

Cincinnati 10, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, rain.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Toronto	6	0	1.000
Newark	5	1	.833
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Syracuse	1	3	.250
Rochester	1	3	.250
Montreal	1	4	.200
Baltimore	0	4	.000

Results April 28

Buffalo 7, Newark 3.
Toronto 8, Jersey City 1.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 3.
Rochester at Syracuse (rain).

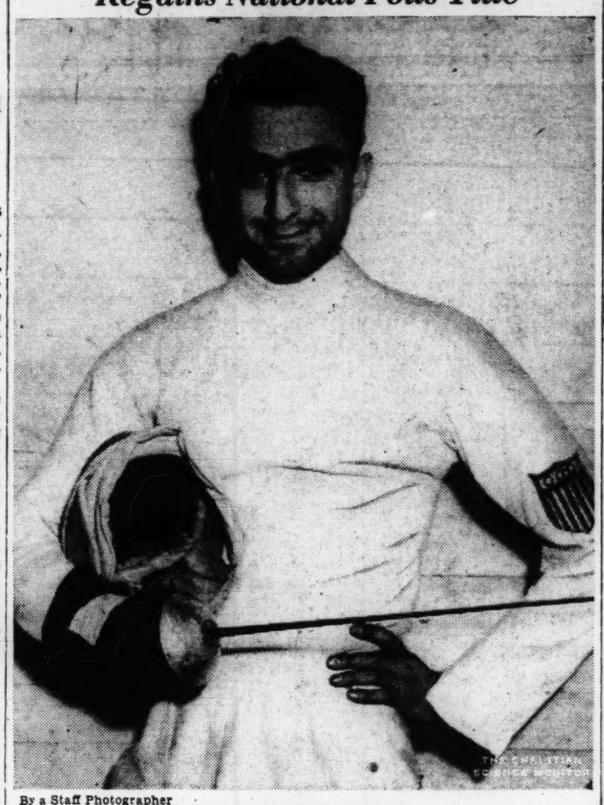
College Track Results

Lafayette 95, Muhlenberg 27.
St. Joseph's 63, Lasalle 62.

College Golf Result

Yale 5, Hotchkiss 1.

Regains National Foils Title



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph L. Levis of Boston
Won Four of His Five Bouts in Fencing Finals in New York

Former Fencing Titleholders Win in U. S. Championship Meet

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The Amateur Fencers' League of America went back to former titleholders for its champions yesterday, when the finals for all three weapons were held at the New York Athletic Club.

In foils, Joseph L. Levis of Salle Peroy, Boston, winner in 1933, won over last year's titleholder, Hugh Alessandroni, the Fencers Club. In épée, Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, U. S. A., stationed at West Point, also a winner two years ago, succeeded his brother officer, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., when the latter was unable to appear for competition.

The longest absentee winner came in the saber, when Dr. John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, ousted his opponent of many years, Norman C. Armitage, who has held the title for the past three years, following Huffman's victory in 1933.

All the championships were more or less of a scramble, there being little margin between the titleholders and their closest opponents. Sands did the best, winning all five of his bouts. Tracy Jaeckel, the Fencers Club, was second.

Third place went to Andrew Boyd, from Los Angeles. The other finalists in épée were Levis and Alfred Skrobisch, the Fencers Club.

It took the final bout to settle the foils championship, as four of the fencers were tied at 3 to 1 a few bouts before. Levis defeated Alessandroni for first place, while Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, by virtue of a victory over Dernell Every, New York Athletic Club, took second place. The touches were 16 to 20. Warren A. Dow, University Fencers, runner-up last year, and Hugo Castello, New York Athletic Club, the former intercollegiate titleholder, were the other finalists.

The real struggle came in the saber, when only one of the contestants was distinctly eliminated early in the round robin. The final bout between Huffman and Armitage settled the title.

None of the fencers were up to the standards they set last year, when the question of Olympic selection was uppermost in their thoughts. But the championship victories were justified in practically every case.

Garden at Toronto Has Better Season

TORONTO, April 29 (CP)—Increased revenue from maple-leaf gardens, home of Toronto's Maple Leafs, is reported by Managing Director Connie Smythe, who is also manager of the National Hockey League team.

Smythe, after reviewing the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, said: "Every source of Garden income has shown an increase. The result is that, though the professional hockey season didn't extend as long as last year, we are $60,000 up for the period from Oct. 31, compared with the same time a year ago."

The statement for the fiscal year included $105,946 in provincial amusement tax, much of which probably will be a saving to the public after June 1, although the price scale has not yet been revised.

J. P. Bickell, president since its inception, was elected chairman of the board. G. R. Cotrelle, vice-president, was elected president. W. Frank Prendergast and C. George McCullagh were chosen directors to succeed the late R. Home Smith and the late Victor Ross.

Shipkey to Coach

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 29 (AP)—Joseph Dailey, chairman of the University of New Mexico Board of Regents, announced yesterday H. H. Shipkey, former Stanford end, had been selected as football coach. Roy Johnson, basketball coach, was made director of athletics, succeeding Gwinn Henry, who resigned to become athletic director at the University of Kansas.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 10, Colby 4.
Brooklyn 11, Nassau C. C. 4.
Manhattan 4, Panzer 2.
Michigan 7, Toledo 6.
Maryland 16, Navy 4.
N. C. State 12, W. and L. 10.
Penn M. C. 9, Delaware 8.
Princeton 5, Rutgers 1.
St. John's (Minn.) 10, Hamline 3.
Temple 13, Ursinus 3.
W. and M. 7, Virginia 3.
Washington C. 7, West Chester T. 3.
Yale 8, Brown 7.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Diego	17	9	.654
San Fnancisco	14	9	.609
Sacramento	15	11	.577
Los Angeles	14	11	.560
Seattle	14	11	.560
Portland	88	15	.346
Missions	9	17	.346
Oakland	9	17	.346
Portland	8	15	.348

Results April 28

San Diego 4, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 9, Missions 2.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 11, Portland 0.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	7	3	.700
Minneapolis	6	4	.600
Louisville	5	4	.556
Columbus	4	4	.500
Indianapolis	5	5	.500
St. Paul	3	4	.429
Toledo	2	6	.400
Kansas City	2	6	.250

Results April 28

Indianapolis 9, Columbus 6.
Louisville 6, Toledo 0.
St. Paul 8, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 12, Milwaukee 2.

French Amateur Golf Tournament Will Start June 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Commencing on June 13, 1937, the amateur championship of the French Federation of Golf will be held at match play at the Morfontaine Club, near Paris. The winner will receive a suitable trophy and custody until the next championship of the cup presented by the late James Gordon Bennett, on which his name will be inscribed with those of previous winners.

The championship is open to all United States amateurs having a handicap of seven or less and who are members of clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association.

Entries will close on June 6, 1937, and will be made by the United States Golf Association upon receipt of a request from the secretary of the club of which the entrant is a member, giving the player's name and address and certifying to such membership and to the player's handicap. The entry fee will be 50 francs.

The Paris International Exposition will be opened on May 1, 1937, and not only the amateur championship but other interesting competitions open to foreigners will be held during the summer at various parts of France. Further details as to the championship and these events can be obtained from the honorary captain of the Morfontaine Club, Count Charles de Gramont, who is now in the United States, by writing to him at Room 616, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Walthour and Juner Win

The American team of Bobby Walthour Jr. and Oscar Juner won the six-day bicycle race ending yesterday, scoring 1182 points. The Italian team of Andy Devito and Frank Turano duplicated the lap-stealing stunt of Walthour and Juner in the final minutes and finished on even terms in laps, but took second place with a point score of 848.

Bears Elect Anderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29—George F. Anderson '37 has been elected captain of the University of California track team for this year. He won the 100-meter and finished second in the 200-meter dash in the intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor championships at the Harvard Stadium in 1935; but was unable to compete last year.

Miss Stephens Betters Record

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., April 29 (AP)—Burton Moore, coach of the Fulton flash, Helen Stephens, said today the 9.3 seconds performance she turned in last night here in the 80-meter dash beat the best previous women's time for the distance of 9.8 seconds, made by Stella Walsh.

Miss Saunders Wins again

BOURNEMOUTH, Hampshire, Eng., April 29 (Canadian Press)—Jean Saunders, formerly of Calgary, continued her advance in the British hard-court tennis championships yesterday, defeating Miss Joan Ingram, 6—2, 6—1, in a third-round match.

College Tennis Results

Army 5, Virginia 4.
Chicago 9, Notre Dame 0.

Automobile Race At Indianapolis To Be Speediest

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28 (AP)—Eddie Rickenbacker, head of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation, predicted today the 500-mile automobile race here May 31 would be the fastest in history.

He estimated 180,000 persons from all parts of the nation would view this year's race, compared with last year's record-breaking crowd of 168,000.

Lou Meyer, only three-time winner, set a new record of 109.069 miles an hour in capturing last year's race.

Rickenbacker said there were three reasons why Meyer's record could be shattered.

"One of these is the elimination of a mental hazard at the turns in the way of resurfacing the track with rock asphalt," he pointed out. "The drivers will be able to sweep through these turns at lightning velocity and know that their tires will take hold without skidding before they hit the bricks at the straightaway.

"Another mental hazard which has been cast into the discard is that of fuel supply," he continued. "In the race this year there will be no limit on the amount used, although economy is to be encouraged in the way of a special prize among the winners.

"The fact that commercial gasoline will be used instead of the liquid 'dynamite' is a great step in automobile racing. By experiment we have found out that this 'souped' fuel was really a myth. What it gained in one direction it tore down in another and was much harder on the engines of the racing cars, in many cases causing excess heat and a cracking up of the parts as well."

Rickenbacker said the drivers of this generation are far superior to the old-timers.

"The driving of fast automobiles today is a real art and profession," he asserted. "The younger pilots have had the benefit of teachings and coaching of the old school. They have profited by the mistakes of the past."

Krakow Furnitures Generally Conceded ABC Tourney Title

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Two hundred and eighty teams, the balance of the 4017 teams entered, are scheduled in the American bowling congress tourney before the final of the team event, Monday night.

While the leading team, the Krakow Furnitures, is generally conceded the tournament title with a total of 3118, there is still a chance that the quintet may be upset.

The balance of the tournament will be monopolized with only a few exceptions, by eastern groups. The easterners, although they have the largest entry, have thus far failed to apear prominently in the tourney.

To reach a place among the first 10, a team wil have to score 3008 in the five-man division, 1300 in the doubles, 705 in the singles and 1933 in the all-events.

The prize list, however, is a lengthy one with a total of 686 team prizes, 1180 doubles, 2357 singles and 238 individual games. In addition there are 821 awards for booster teams.

With the meeting terminating in six days the following totals are still in line for prize money: Team, event, 2698; doubles, 1127; singles, 578; all-events, 1810.

One of the East's most potent teams, New Process Gears of Syracuse, N. Y., will strut their stuff tonight. Included in the lineup of the Salt City entry are Andy Pirano and diminutive Greg Griffo, rated as two of the outstanding bowlers in the game today. The standings remained unchanged after yesterday's bowling.

Mrs. Vare Hopes To Regain Title

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, six times national women's golf champion, said yesterday she hoped to regain the title at Memphis this year. The championship was won last year by Pamela Barton, of England.

"Because I didn't defend my national championship last year, the idea seemed to spread I had retired," Mrs. Vare said. "I've never thought of retiring. I enjoy tournament golf and I like to win."

However, she added "the difference between now and a few years ago is that when something else conflicts with the golf, the golf will have to go. It used to be that when something else interfered, the something else had to go."

"You know tournament golf takes up considerable of your time. If you win a tournament you have to play five successive days. And if you play many, you haven't much time for other things."

"I played in one or two tournaments down South this winter. I watched the other girls; they were swinging in a groove, they were keen, on edge. I've been that way, too. But I don't expect to practice that much again. You have to play or practice every day to keep that good."

"I've practiced very little this year, but whenever it's convenient to play in a tournament, you'll see me there."

Mrs. Vare indicated she expects to play in the nationals, the women's eastern championships at Plainfield, N. J., and the Philadelphia district competition.

Eyston Breaks Record

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—Capt. George Eyston, British driver, today broke the 24-hour record at Motlhery for heavy Diesel-engine cars, doing 3748.461 kilometers (2327.79 miles) at an average speed of 156,186 kilometers (96.00 miles) per hour.

Divide Singles Matches

BRIGHTON, Eng., April 29 (AP)—New Zealand and China divided their singles matches, one victory apiece, in the first round of the Davis Cup zone finals today.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 12, Swarthmore 5.
Dartmouth 18, M. I. T. 1.
Yale 19, Brown 5.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Amateur Hockey Situation

Between now and the opening of the 1937-38 amateur hockey season in the United States and Canada something must be done to straighten out the difficulties in which the sport finds itself today. When the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States barred the Baltimore club from amateur competition, it started a situation which finally resulted in all of those American teams which played against Baltimore being barred from future amateur competition. Then one of these teams visited Canada and played against an amateur team in that country, with the result that amateur hockey is now in about the same condition in the Dominion as in the United States. Nominally the A. A. U.'s of the two countries control that sport; but due to their rulings during the past month or so, there is now another organization in each country which is issuing ultimatums and claiming jurisdiction over the sport. In Canada the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association is operating against the A. A. U., while in the United States the Eastern Amateur Hockey League is operating in opposition to the A. A. U.

Must Have Strong Organizations

If amateur hockey is to have any future worthy of mentioning outside the colleges and schools, those organizations which are to handle it in both the United States and Canada must be strong ones and have full control. That part of amateur hockey shall be controlled by the A. A. U. of the two countries and part by the two other organizations simply means that the game will not thrive as it should. It is a case of, united the game will prosper and grow, while divided it will fall. Canada, as the real home of hockey, is right now in the throes of a real war between the A. A. U. and the C. A. H. A. The latter organization is in complete affiliation with the International Ice Hockey League and it will be interesting to see just how the situation works out. If the C. A. H. A. and Eastern Amateur Hockey League come to terms and join with the International Ice Hockey League, it looks very much as if the Canadian and United States A. A. U.'s would have little, if any, influence over the ice sport.

May Affect All Sports

While the situation is just now confined to hockey, it is quite possible that practically all forms of amateur sport which come under the domination of the Canadian and American Amateur Athletic Unions and their allied bodies will be affected. Hockey players who want to take part in other amateur sports are likely to find themselves barred by the governing bodies of those sports. This would create a situation which would seriously injure all forms of amateur sports. In fact, reports from Canada indicate that those connected with the C. A. H. A. are already looking toward such an outcome, and are talking of forming an entirely new national organization to take over the government of all amateur sports in the Dominion. The amateur question has always been a difficult one to handle, but I cannot remember when such a serious situation has confronted it as is the case today. For the future success of all amateur sports, it is to be hoped that the leaders in the rival organizations will get together and work out a plan that will make all amateur sports amateur in every sense of the word.

'Unknown' Net Star Scores Upset By Defeating Hunt

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 29 (AP)—Horace Orser, of Perrysburg, Ohio, scored an upset yesterday when he defeated Gilbert Hunt, seeded seventh in the Hot Springs annual tennis tournament, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

The little known Ohio entry banished Hunt in a second round match after defeating Harry Berno, indoor tennis champion of Cleveland, 6—1, 6—3.

Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, of Atlanta, had little difficulty disposing of Edward de Gray, of New York, 6—2, 6—3, in another second round engagement. Grant drew a bye Tuesday.

Wayne Sabin, of Hollywood, Calif., Grant's recent conqueror in Atlanta, also advanced with a brace of victories, defeating Landon Buchanan, 3—6, 6—4, 9—7, and Fred C. Baggs, 6—4, 7—5.

In other second round matches, J. Gilbert Hall, North and South titleholder, won from Paul Pollard by default; Herbert Bowman, New York, defeated Robert Decker, 6—3, 6—1; Martin Buxby, Miami, won from J. T. Watson by default; Davis Jones, New York, defeated Marion Reese, 6—3, 6—4, and Elwood Cooke won from William West by default.

Buxby defeated C. Spaulding, 6—2, 6—4, and David Jones defeated P. M. Jones, 6—1, 6—1, in first round engagements.

Barbara Nields, of Chicago, who eliminated Alice Burrage, 6—4, 6—2, in an opening women's singles match, teamed up with Miss Burrage in the afternoon to defeat Mrs. Robert H. Hasler and Eliza Coxe, of Asheville, N. C., 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Midge 2d Wins First Race in Bermuda Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 29 (AP)—Midge 2d, skippered by Isaac Patch Jr. yesterday won the first of the series of star class races for the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club trophy.

With J. Nichols as his crew, Patch sent Midge over the windward, leeward, twice around course, in 5h. 23m. 14s., for a clean cut victory over G. Godwin's Dice. The two American boats had the race to themselves most of the way but on the second leeward run Midge gradually pulled away. Dice was clocked in 5h. 24m. 49s.

The Bermuda yacht Bugs was third but crossed the finish line more than six minutes back of the winning boat. With George Snowden at the helm, Bugs covered the course in 5h. 29m. 16s.

Football Coach Seeks Recipe For A Winning Team

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (AP)—Prof. Howard Harding Jones puttered around his football laboratory today, experimenting with various formulas for a winning team next fall—with more than ordinary intensity of purpose.

Troy, once the power and glory of west coast football, hasn't had a champion since 1932. The wolves are howling and time's a'wasting.

Two objectives were undertaken this spring by Jones. One was to remodel his offense, stressing speed and versatility of attack. The other was to mold the next-fall sophomores into the varsity scheme.

Speedy, versatile offense apparently was what Southern California lacked last year. In the past the quarterback carried the ball almost exclusively, with the fullback getting an occasional chance to smack the line.

Reports indicate the right halfback also will figure in the balltoting this year, leaving the left half destined to continue as a blocker.

Jones has been experimenting with a single wing back formation, faintly similar to the one Pittsburgh used so effectively in the Rose Bowl last January. That means Trojan foes may expect more funny business in the way of reverses and possibly even a lateral or so.

S. C.'s power plays will not be abandoned, and the boys believe they have another running guard like the great Johnny Baker in Johnny Thomassin, 200-pound sophomore.

The backfield material looks good, with a host of seasoned veterans and a sprinkling of promising youngsters. If nothing else, it could qualify as a League of Nations, with Amby Schindler of German descent, Angelo Pecciantl, an Italian; Jimmy Jones of Canadian parentage and Henry Sasaki, a Japanese.

Vines Scores 27th Net Victory Over Perry

COLLEGE PARK, Md., April 29 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, lanky California pro tennis star, brought his steaming service into play here last night to score a victory over Fred Perry of England, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5.

The American's victory marked his 27th triumph in 51 matches played on the barnstorming tour. The match was played in the University of Maryland's Ritchie Coliseum. George Lott won from Bruce Barnes, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

In doubles, Perry and Vines defeated Lott and Barnes, 7—5, 6—3.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Four

After her lunch was eaten, Minda got out her accounts to determine the sum coming to each one, and herself. She had sold 20 kronor's worth of produce, which meant she had two kronor for herself.

"That is one fifth of what I have to get by fall," she told herself. "If I do that well every week, I shall have my 10 kronor earned in another five weeks." Then turning to Stor Geta, she added, "You are the one who is responsible for all this."

Minda was happy one morning, and was numming softly to herself as she stepped along. She was thinking how nicely everything was going for her. The gate had perhaps not swung in at Overgord at all. It had probably never been intended she should remain there. Perhaps it was here at Dalstorp that the gate had swung in.

This thought filled her heart with a happy sense of security. "I guess you and I have nothing more to worry about," she was saying to Stor Geta, just as the gate creaked and Lilgord's Mor came walking through.

The mistress of Dalstorp did not get up at once when she saw her. She thought that she had made a mistake, for Mor had never been here before. When she saw her walking right straight up to the house and step into the open door of the kitchen, then she understood that there had been no mistake at all. So she fastened her headkerchief in place, and whispered to Minda, "We are having company."

That was of course a sign that Minda should stake out the goats and march inside. Company meant a tray of refreshments to prepare.

Not until Lilgord's Mor had had her fill of refreshments did she come out with her errand; it was about Stor Geta, she began.

"About Stor Geta?" echoed the Mistress of Dalstorp.

Yes, said Mor, she had come to take him home, now, she guessed Minda had enjoyed the loan of him for long enough.

"But I understood you had given the goat to the girl!"

"How childish!" the other replied a little sharply. There was a twisted smile upon her thin lips which made her chin look more aggressive than it had when she came. "It is not likely that anyone gives a whole goat away for nothing. Not in this day and age."

The Mistress of Dalstorp went to the door and called Minda into the room. The girl went limp when she heard the old woman's words.

"I understood you did not want Stor Geta," she faltered, "don't you remember that you said I might not take him back to your place if I were not satisfied with him after I reached home?"

"You had better give him up peaceably, otherwise I shall certainly go over and see your aunt about the matter," threatened Lilgord's Mor.

"Perhaps we could make some arrangement to buy the goat from you?" the Mistress of Dalstorp began.

"No," said Lilgord's Mor, Stor Geta was not for sale. He was the largest and strongest goat in Bewdalen, and she had no notion of parting with him. "Now go and fetch him," she cried, turning upon Minda sharply.

The girl turned away, because she saw it was no use to say anything.

Lilgord's Mor took Stor Geta by his leather collar and his little feet twinkled along so swiftly it almost seemed as though he were dragging Lilgord's Mor home, instead of her taking him.

A Hard Mistress

Lilgord's Mor had been thinking about this matter since she had seen Minda and the goat returning from the Thursday Market. Now that Minda had established the transportation route and proven to the farm women that Stor Geta could be trusted, there was a ready made business awaiting her.

The woman could scarcely believe the wonderful change she saw in Stor Geta. He no longer bellowed in anger at her, as he had so often done before. Neither did he shake his horns at her. When she slipped the harness upon him, he stood at attention and did her every bidding. His brief weeks at Dalstorp seemed to have made a gentleman out of him.

The sun was high, and far warmer than on most days. The Women's Society were having a bazaar at the market, so many more people would be out than were ordinarily seen in town on Thursdays. Lilgord's Mor brought out the best neckerchief she had out of her rose-painted chest. Her apron and blouse were freshly laundered. She looked next thing to elegant.

The sun rose at 1 o'clock in the morning, now, since it was nearing mid-summer. Shortly after sun-up Lilgord's Mor made her way out to the field and called for Stor Geta.

The gord's women were so busy these days they did not stop to wonder at Lilgord's Mor coming in Minda's place. Had they paused to consider they should have concluded the girl was, perhaps, working for the older woman.

The cart was heavily loaded, for in addition to what she had picked up at the various gord's places, Lilgord's Mor had piled on as much of her own produce as she could get on the cart. The load was so heavy Stor Geta had to pull with all his strength every foot of the way. He was so warm, and was panting so badly, that he was certain the woman would allow him to go down to the river and get a drink when he reached the bridge. But Lilgord's Mor could think of nothing but the money she was hoping to make. So when Stor Geta stopped at the bridge and looked longingly down upon the river, she gave him a sharp rap over the ears with her stick. "Get along, you lazy block," she cried, "we have not all day on us!"

Such a stir of humanity had never been in the market before. Gord's women had come from far inland and had taken all their small children with them. Since they had been forced to get out of bed before sun up, they were cross and whimpering, and some, Swedes that they were, yelled right out loud, so that anyone might hear who cared to.

The Market in an Uproar

Lilgord's Mor was, however, doing a land office business. Cheese and butter crocks were sold, one after another, so the pocket in her petticoat was becoming heavy with silver. Her eyes glistened with greed and excitement.

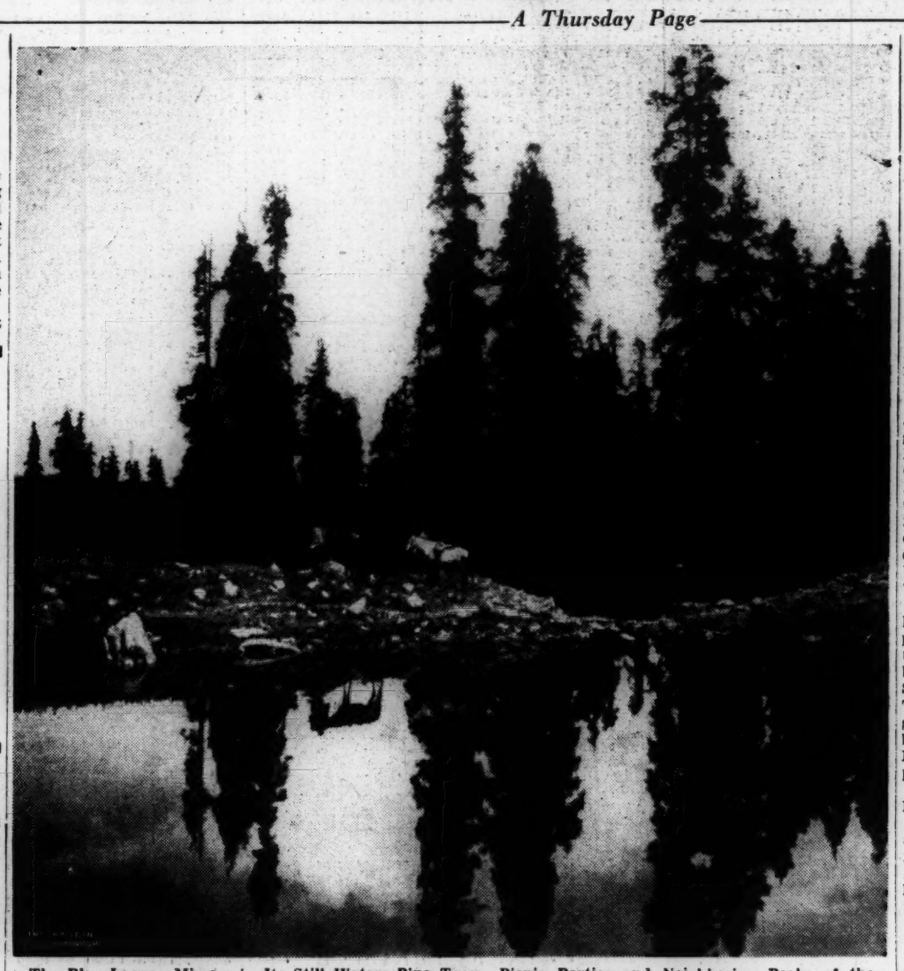
Long before the rest of the gords' folk had sold their produce, Lilgord's Mor had disposed of her last carrot and was now ready to set out for home. As it happened, a gordsman had brought two ewes and an old buck into the market this morning. The goats were a scraggly looking breed, and had perhaps come from some croft in the back woods. When Stor Geta came along dragging his empty cart after him, the old goat bleated in derision. Pack goat! That is what he was. He He. Old pack goat, the other sniveled.

Stor Geta suddenly stopped. Forgetting about the cart he had behind him, he shot out after the old goat.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Minda and Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a), the goat, were returning to Dalstorp, when our last chapter ended, after a successful day at the market where they had taken produce from the farms, or gords, as they are called in Sweden, for sale. Minda had lost her place at Overgord on account of the destructive ways of the goat which Lilgord Mor, to get rid of him, had given her. The Mistress of Dalstorp befriended Minda but could not pay for her summer's work. So the girl hoped to earn money for her school clothes and shoes by selling the farm women's produce.



The Blue Lagoon Mirrors in Its Still Waters Pine Trees, Picnic Parties and Neighboring Peaks of the Himalayas. It Is More Than 8000 Feet Above Sea Level in Kashmir, India

Following New Horizons

Book Reviews

With Circus Caravans

Swing and gayety are with Peterson's traveling circus as the caravans blue and yellow roll through township after township in the Australian bush of 50 years ago. In "Circus Ring," by Mary Grant Bruce, the 9-year-old boy-clown and rider, Hugh Russell, has his ropes to learn in the sawdust ring, and his ups and downs with Big Dan, the owner, sway from bad to good until he finally gains the longed-for recognition.

Without the firm friendship and steadfast care given him by the two good-natured clowns, Jeff and Micky, Hugh, even after the coming of O'Grady, the Irish terrier, would have had lonesome times aplenty. Often he is made to feel the difference between himself and the only other child performer, Nita, the daughter of Dan Peterson—she, "The World's Equestrian Wonder," and he "One of Dad's Hands."

The Big Top rings with applause however, when Hugh, on the black pony Tinker, accompanies Nita on the snow white Merrylegs with a burst of merry music from the band. Shoulder to shoulder Merrylegs and Tinker dash into the ring at full gallop. It was the night at Karoopna, before they went to the seaside at Panton's Bay that the storm of clapping fairly rocked the tent.

Then what a holiday the stop at Panton's Bay was!

After the Big Top had been swung aloft, dinner finished, all the circus folk were off to the beach. Holidaying, however, proved too much for Nita. In a streak of willfulness, she refused Hugh's advice, and is carried away from shore in an open rowboat. Hugh, unable to pull her back, dived into the water, and, against a swift running tide, pulled himself aboard the boat. The two youngsters have a strange voyage with a rescue from a Sydney-bound steamer. At Panton's Bay the show goes on without them; but inside the blue caravan all is not right until the wanderers can be welcomed home.

Wind at Their Heels

An indescribable mysterious charm hovers on wheeling gulls' wings about islands both in fact and fiction. This island lure is strong in the story of Karin Kincaid's adventures in "Wind of the Vikings," by Maribelle Cormack.

In returning to the home of her ancestors in Eday, an island in the "wreath of isles"—the Orkneys—off the north coast of Scotland, Karin, though born and reared in modern New York, was a true daughter of the Norsemen.

With her father's words ringing in her ears, "You can't guess what Eday is like when the heather's in bloom!" she made her first trip alone to his old home, where she was to share life with her grandmother and uncle in the little gray house that looked out on the sea. Reverses in her father's mining interests had made the trip necessary. For Karin, the little isle of Eday soon became home. She was quick to learn the island customs, and the island folk took her as their own.

Ian not only taught Karin the handling of a boat, but also his full knowledge of island lore. The days of the early Vikings seemed close to them in their explorations of the Hiding Hole in search of ancient Norse runes. The wind of the Vikings was veritably at their heels the September day they were "out for a bit run" in Ian's 15-foot sailboat. With a sudden shift of the breeze they were forced to the open sea. The skies opened and the rain fell in driving sheets. Out on the North Sea their boat was driven like a ship bewitched before the fury of the southwest gale.

"If once you have slept on an island
You'll never be quite the same!"

are lines from a poem written by Rachel Field, which flash into one's mind after reading, "Wind of the Vikings." When Karin's father joined his daughter again at Quoyfaulds were the changes he found in her due to this island magic?

Men of the Sea

How the sea dealt with men in the early nineteenth century when boys and young men from the seaport towns all along the coast of New England fared forth for their training on voyages to strange ports is vividly told in "The Sea Made Men," by Roger W. Babson. The book was compiled from the journal of Capt. Gorham P. Low of Gloucester, Mass., edited by Elizabeth L. Alling.

At the age of 16, Low made his first voyage under command of his older brother, David, to Copenhagen and St. Petersburg. Those same ports he visited again besides navigating in weather fair and foul the routes from Baltic to the Indian Ocean as well as the Pacific and the Atlantic, both north and south.

In 1828 he experienced one of his longest and most difficult voyages in the brig Cadet—a trip around the world made in the face of severe hardships. Many and varied were the cargoes handled in those days—rice, sugar and Swedish iron were often in his charge. His description of securing cargoes of pepper at Sumatra are among the liveliest of his notes.

Achievement in the Air

Repeatedly revised to keep pace with outstanding deeds in aviation, "Heroes of the Air," by Chelsea Fraser, has become a handbook of value in this field. The fifteenth printing, now off the press, brings the records up to January, 1937, and includes a complete chronology beginning with the first flight of the Wright Brothers in December, 1903.

Opening with a chapter entitled Flying—Past and Present, it continues with accounts of the first trans-Atlantic flights, around the world and polar flights, and long test cruises of the dirigibles. Many pioneer aviators have separate stories. The whole volume is well arranged and clearly presented.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Circus Ring, by Mary Grant Bruce. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Wind of the Vikings, a Tale of the Orkney Isles, by Maribelle Cormack. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

The Sea Made Men, the story of a Gloucester lad, presented by Roger W. Babson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.50.

Heroes of the Air, by Chelsea Fraser. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $2.50.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 2,630,000
Previous day 2,525,780
1937 vol. to date 122,412,935
1936 vol. to date 218,723,883

Rally in Stocks Ends, Following Break in Steel

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—A late break in United States Steel unsettled a rallying stock market today and early advances of fractions to more than 3 points were reduced substantially or replaced with losses.

The list got off to a fast recovery start and best improvement of the day was registered in the first hour. Buying faltered afterward.

"Big Steel" slipped under par for the first time since February before receiving belated support. Rails, rubbers, motors, oils and specialties were out in front when the forward tilt was most pronounced. Gold mining stocks backed water.

Selling Out Traders

The last hour retreat was said to have been partly the result of the selling out of a number of traders who failed to answer brokerage margin calls. Offerings slackened near the close and prices generally stiffened. Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares.

U. S. Government securities leaned upward. Corporate loans were mixed. Commodities did well for a while, but developed uneven trends eventually. Corn at Chicago was off ⅜ of a cent a bushel to up 1. Wheat yielded ⅜ to 1⅜.

Sante Fe led favored rails on the upgrade journey. Ahead the greater part of the day were New York Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Erie, Bethlehem Steel, Vanadium, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Seaboard Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, J. I. Case, Deere, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Skelly Oil, Shell Union Oil, Industrial Rayon, Celanese and Paramount.

U. S. Government issues continued their rise today while corporate loans stiffened after yesterday's declines.

In the Government sector, Treasuries, which gained around 4-32s to 7-32s or more included the 3⅜s of 1943, the 2⅞s, the 2¾s of 1951 and the 2¾ of 1954. The 2½s were up about 11-32s. Government-guaranteed loans joined in the wide advance.

Ahead fractions to a point or more were Chesapeake Corp. 5s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pure Oil 4¼s, with warrants, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. Great Northern 4s were up more than 2.

Slightly lower were Alleghany 5s of 1949, Goodyear 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s.

The foreign division was steady and quiet. Gains of a point or so were scored by Argentine 6s and Cuban Public Works 5½s. German 5½s were a trifle lower.

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—With a few outstanding exceptions, stocks in the curb market moved higher today.

Gains late in the session ranged from small fractions to more than 2 points. The upswing was broad, with virtually all groups participating. Among the faster gainers were Royal Typewriter, up several points, Gulf Oil, up more than 2, Niles-Bement-Pond, up nearly 2 and Standard Oil of Ohio, up more than a point.

Some losers described wide arcs, with Tobacco and Allied Stocks off about 7, Sherwin Williams down nearly 4, Consolidated Mining & Smelting off more than 6 and American Hard Rubber down more than a point.

MANILA, April 29 (AP)—Gold shares dropped five to twelve points on the Manila stock market today. Heavy selling followed receipt of word that Representative Fish, New York Republican, introduced a bill in Congress to prevent the United States purchasing foreign gold at more than $35 an ounce.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.96¼	$4.94⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0449	.0446	‡
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2291	.4033
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5484	.5484	‡
Sweden—krona	.2547	.2546	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2483	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2206	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	.0296
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550†	.5550†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2884	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3734	.3736	.6180
Java—florin	.5514	.5510	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5013½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0019	1.0022	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.28	1.31	1.28	1.28¼	—.01
July	1.17⅛	1.18½	1.16	1.16	—.01⅜
Sept.	1.15½	1.16¼	1.14⅜	1.14⅜	—.01⅜
	Corn				
May	1.29¾	1.33⅝	1.29¾	1.30½	+ ⅛
July	1.18½	1.20	1.17⅞	1.17⅞	— ⅜
Sept.	1.10½	1.10½	1.08⅜	1.08¾	+ ¼
	Oats				
May	.49⅞	.51	.49⅞	.50	
July	.45	.45⅛	.44⅛	.44⅛	— ⅛
Sept.	.41	.41⅛	.40⅛	.40⅛	— ⅜
	Rye				
May	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.28¼	—.01
July	1.03	1.03¾	1.01¼	1.01¾	— ⅜
Sept.	.98	.98⅝	.97¾	.97¾	—.01⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49½	49	49½	— ⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	-	79¼	78	78	+1½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	29	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	
36	30½	Addressog (1)	9	32¼	31¼	31½	—1¼
4⅜	2½	Advance Rumo	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	9	74	73⅜	74	+1¼
5¼	2⅞	Air-Way El Ap	16	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	65	12¾	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Alleghany	49	4⅛	4	4	
58¼	43	Allegh pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
99⅝	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	15	49¼	47¾	48	— ½
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	47	46¼	47	
52⅛	40	Allen pr pf	2	40	40	40	
45⅝	35¼	Allied Steel (.40g)	7	36	35¼	35½	— ¼
27⅞	21	Allen Indust (1)	4	20½	20	20	—1
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	247¼	234½	237	+3
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (½gr)	11	25	24⅜	24½	
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Stra (.70a)	83	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
85	79⅞	Allied St pf (5)	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	Apr 28
38½	64¼	Allis-Ch Mfr (½gr)	40	65¾	64	64¼	— ¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr 26
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	21	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	7	39	39	39	+1
114⅞	66⅜	Amerada (2)	14	97½	95	95	+1⅜
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	8	88	86½	86½	
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	5	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (3)	9	59	57½	59	+1⅜
121	97⅛	Am Can (4a)	10	100	99	99½	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	153	153	153	—1
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	14	53½	51½	52¼	+ ¼
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	21	89	89	89	+2
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	9	90	87	87	+1
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	138½	Apr 24
105¼	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
30¾	24¾	Am Comi Alco	8	28½	24½	24½	— ⅛
33⅝	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	6	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	24	9¾	8⅝	9	
17	12	Am Europ	2	13⅜	13½	13½	Apr 26
13¾	7⅛	Am & For Pow	51	8½	7⅞	8	
59⅞	44¾	Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44⅜	44¾	
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	6	52¼	51¼	51¼	—4
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	17	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	36	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	9	41	40	40	+ ⅛
52⅜	45½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	9	45½	45	45	— ½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	9	3½	3	3	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (3½g)	9	22¾	22½	22½	+1
17¾	13½	Am Internat	28	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	24	45¾	44	45¼	+ ¾
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	Apr 27
29⅜	21¼	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	12	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	9	9	9⅜	9	
68¾	46¼	Am Metal	38	47½	46⅛	47½	+1
129½	116	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	116	116	116	
10½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	39	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
61¾	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	59¼	59	59	
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+1⅜
29½	21⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	80	22	21	21½	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	110	34⅛	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
30	29½	Am Safety Raz (2)	14	29	28	28	—1½
29	21¼	Am Seating	8	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+1⅛
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1½gr)	86	84	81¾	84	+1⅛
104	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	140	140	140	
107⅛	100	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	105½	105½	105½	
51⅞	39	Am Snuff (3a)	4	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¾
53¾	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	76	58¼	54	54¾	+1
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	9	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—1¾
56⅞	46	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	46	45	45½	— ½
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Apr 27
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	162	160⅛	160⅜	+ ⅛
99	78	Am Tob (6)	5	79	78¾	79	+ ⅛
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	81	80¼	80⅜	— ⅛
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	Apr 24
20⅝	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	16	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
29½	18⅛	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	43	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
107	97½	Am W W l pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	8⅛	Am Woolen	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
79	(23¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	38	64½	63	63	+ ⅛
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	116	⅜	⅜	½	Apr 10
5¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4½	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L&S	58	13½	12¼	12¼	— ¾
18⅝	10¼	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	54½	54½	54½	— ⅜
49½	29½	Anaconda (¼gr)	404	50½	48½	48½	—1
97	49	Anacon W & C (½gr)	1	81	80	80	—1⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (½gr)	3	40¾	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	92	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	8¼	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Apr 28
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½gr)	7	61	60¼	61	+ ¾
16¼	12¼	Arnold Const (½gr)	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	9	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅝	Asso Dry Gds	10	16½	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
101	95½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	6	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾gr)	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
106	98	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	52½	52½	52½	Apr 28
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	1	97	97	97	+ ⅛
104	99½	Atchison pf (5)	174	86⅜	81¾	85	+2⅜
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	1	98½	98½	98½	—1
29	23	Atl G&W I	21	47	44¾	45¾	+1¼
44	35	Atl G & WI ind	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr 24
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	2	35½	35	35½	— ½
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	60	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
18½	16½	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	111	111	111	Apr 27
32⅜	30½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	38	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	5	51⅜	51	51	
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	3	75¼	73¼	73¼	Apr 28
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	3	14	14	14	Apr 28
9½	6⅞	Aust Nich	6	29	27½	27¾	+ ¼
9¼	6⅝	Aviation Corp	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
		—B—	56	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	44	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	41	5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	7	94¼	92¾	94	+1¼
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	97½	92¾	92¾	Apr 28
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	180	33⅞	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	30	38¼	35¾	36½	+ ¾
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½g)	3	40½	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	32	Barber Co (¼gr)	44	33⅜	31	31½	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros (1)	1	26½	26½	26½	
35½	26⅛	Barksdall (1)	89	28⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar (18¾gr)	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
28¾	24¾	Beatrice Cr (1g)	5	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
105⅜	101¾	Beat Cr pf wi (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 28
112	105	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	107	107	107	Apr 28
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12¾	12	12	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	20¾	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	32	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
23¾	20½	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	18	20¾	20⅝	20⅜	— ⅛
62⅝	55	Best & Co (2½a)	3	56	55	55	Apr 28
105½	73	Beth Stl	190	84¾	81¼	81¼	—1¼
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	2	18⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
129½	117½	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅜
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½gr)	3	53½	53	53½	— ⅛
38	28	Bik & Decker (¾gr)	4	28½	28	28½	+ ½
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	18	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ½
49¾	33½	Boeing Airpl	28	35⅞	35	35¾	+1
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	6	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	43	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
39½	38¼	Borg-Warner new	24	40⅜	39½	39½	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	94	15⅜	15	15	
59⅞	45⅛	Briggs Mfg (½gr)	38	45¾	45	45¼	— ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47	46	47	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	6	42	41¾	42	+1¾
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	23	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	22⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	2	23	22¾	23	Apr 28
53	32½	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	17	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
25¾	33	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	89	87	87	Apr 28
50	45½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	6	33¾	32⅞	31⅝	— ⅜
24½	18	Brown Shoe (3)	3	46	45¾	45¾	— ¾
25¼	17⅜	Brunswick Bal	13	19	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	Bucyrus-Erie	30	17⅜	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
9	7⅜	Budd Mfg	43	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
13	8	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
29	8¾	Budd Wheel	8	8¾	8	8⅛	
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼gr)	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
35⅜	28	Bulova Watch (.80)	21	65¼	64	65	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	16	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—1
37	27	Bush Term	9	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	30	29	29	Apr 26
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	29¾	29¼	29½	
9¼	4⅛	Butte Cop & Z	32	8⅜	8	8⅛	
33¾	22⅜	Byers Co	15	23½	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Byron Jack (½gr)	*2	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	38	Calif Pack (1½g)	*19	38⅞	37	38⅞	+1¾
60¾	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)		60¾	60½	60¾	Apr 15
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	75	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20½	12⅜	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	76	13	12	12¼	— ⅛
37⅜	27¾	Campbell Wy (1)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	31	28¼	27½	27½	+ ⅛
17½	12⅜	Canad Pac	97	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½gr)	1	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	10	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	10	161	159	160⅛	+5½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (3)	1	86	86	86	+ ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese (¾gr)	142	35⅛	33¾	35	+ ¾
48¼	38¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	6	40	39	40	
39¼	33	Celotex	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Aguir (1½g)	35	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	15	Cent Pdy	1	28	28	28	—1⅜
14½	10⅛	Cent R R N J	1	15	15	15	
86⅜	66⅛	Cent Soya	1	11¾	11½	11½	Apr 28
23⅜	16¼	Cent Stl Sug	39	65¼	62¼	63	—3¼
60⅛	35½	Certain-teed	12	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
48	30	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	54	53½	54	+2
68⅞	56⅜	Checker Cab	2	30	30	30	Apr 28
100	91	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	71	58¾	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅜
80½	78¾	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 24
43¾	23¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	83	82½	83	+1¾
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 28
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	5	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	21	4¾	4	4	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	7	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ¾
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
2	27	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	13	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	27	27	27	Apr 28
7¼	4⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	32	5½	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	8	22	21½	22	+ ¾
70½	59⅛	Chi Pneu pf (½gr)	6	60½	59⅝	59½	Apr 28
3⅜	2½	Chi Rk Is & P	6	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¾	5½	C R I P 6% pf	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	15	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
22⅛	17¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 26
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	109½	Chrysler (1½gr)	240	114¼	111¾	112⅞	+1⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	9	19½	19	19¼	
10⅜	7	City Stores	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
38½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	14	36¾	35	35⅞	+1⅜
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½gr)	9	39	38⅝	39	+3
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	84½	82	84½	+2¾
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	4	151	150	150½	+ ⅛
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58¼	58⅛	
23¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	35	21	20½	20½	+ ½
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	103	102½	102½	Apr 28
62¾	51⅞	Coll & Aik (2a)	3	24½	53	53	+1
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	36⅛	36	36¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	12½	Colum G&E (.20g)	138	13	12½	12½	
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	Apr 28
39½	31⅛	Colum Pict vte (1a)	11	32⅝	32	32	+ ⅛
48⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	5	42	41½	41½	Apr 27
125⅜	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	6	115	112⅜	115	
60¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	36	60½	59	59	— ⅝
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¾)	4	103½	103⅛	103½	
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	65	64½	65	+1¼
130	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	105⅛	105⅛	105½	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅝	Comi Solv (.60a)	41	18½	14¾	15	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Com'with & Sou	115	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
75⅝	53	Com & Sou pf (3)	8	52	50	50	— ⅛
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	5	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅜
45½	36⅜	Congoleum-Na (2)	10	38¼	37¾	38	+ ⅛
19¼	15	Congress Cig	3	15⅛	15	15	
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	3	13	12¼	12¾	Apr 28
13¼	8½	Con Coal	39	12⅝	11¾	12¾	+1
49⅞	37	Con Edis (½gr)	58	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	9	105	104½	104½	—1
53¾	35	Con Film	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	13½	Con Film pf	1	13¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17⅞	15	Con Laundries	3	17½	13	13⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	7	Con Oil (.80)	8	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
05⅞	104¾	Con Oil 85 pf (5)	120	15⅞	13⅛

Business and Industry

Managed Money Here, Says Angas, Predicting Further Recovery

Commerce and Finance

Marked Decrease In Unemployment Throughout World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A regular decrease in unemployment in the majority of countries for which information is available has been shown for the last four years in the quarterly statistics of the International Labor Office, but never has the movement been so widespread as that shown by the figures just published for the first quarter of 1937.

In almost all countries, in fact, the number of registered unemployed has decreased as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, continues the survey.

Much Improvement

In Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia, the decrease shown by unemployment insurance statistics is greater than three months ago. In Austria, where three months ago, compared to last year, there was an increase in unemployment, there is now a decrease. In Switzerland, where during the whole year of 1936 the situation grew increasingly worse, the first quarter of this year shows an important decrease in unemployment as compared with 1936. In France, where unemployment had increased six months ago, and was stationary three months ago, there is now an appreciable decrease.

The statistics of persons at work confirm this favorable impression. In all countries without exception for which such figures are available, the proportion of workers employed has increased and often to an important degree.

Once more attention must be drawn to the fact that the statistics collected only permit of comparing trends. They do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries. Methods applied in compiling these statistics differ from one country to another, and in some cases the figures are so far from absolute accuracy that they can only be treated as roughly significant, and not as accurate measurements.

These reservations should be borne in mind when considering the following figures, which have been obtained from various sources: unemployment insurance; trade union returns; unemployment exchanges, etc.

Favorable Showing

Austria: 309,178 unemployed (27.7 per cent of insured persons) in March, 1937, as against 321,529 (28.3 per cent) in March, 1936, and 257,063 (22.8 per cent) in December, 1936.

Belgium: 131,565 wholly unemployed (14.4 per cent) in January, 1937, as against 162,166 (18 per cent) in January, 1936, and 105,978 (11.4 per cent) in October, 1936.

Czechoslovakia: 210,894 unemployed (12.9 per cent) in February, 1937, as against 267,471 (17.2 per cent) in February, 1936, and 166,575 (10.3 per cent) in November, 1936.

Denmark: 128,452 unemployed (30.2 per cent) in March, 1937, as against 120,907 (30.4 per cent) in March, 1936, and 84,090 (20.0 per cent) in December, 1936.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland: 1,624,765 unemployed (wholly unemployed and "temporarily stopped"), (12.2 per cent) in March, 1937, as against 2,016,578 (15.3 per cent) in March, 1936, and 1,621,321 (12.2 per cent) in December, 1936.

The Netherlands: 33.7 per cent in February, 1937, as against 37.8 per cent in February, 1936, and 31.1 per cent in November, 1936.

Switzerland: 87,120 unemployed (wholly unemployed and "temporarily stopped"), (17.7 per cent) in January, 1937, as against 118,530 (23.7 per cent) in January, 1936, and 80,710 (16.4 per cent) in October, 1936.

Power Output Up 14 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Saturday, April 24, stood at 2,188,124,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported. This was a gain of .6 of 1 per cent over the previous week's figure of 2,173,223,000 and an advance of 14.3 per cent over production of 1,914,710,000 kilowatt hours in the like week a year ago.

The institute reported per cent increases for the week in the major geographic regions as follows: New England 14.4, Middle Atlantic 13.0, Central Industrial 16.6, West Central 10.1, Southern states 17.3, Rocky Mountain 27.5, Pacific Coast 4.1.

Engineering Awards Double 1936 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Private engineering construction awards the week ended Tuesday were more than double those for the corresponding 1936 week, the Engineering News-Record reported today.

The total was $21,811,000 against $20,421,000 the preceding week and $10,658,000 in the same period last year.

All awards, including public, amounted to $40,264,000 compared with $44,308,000 the previous week and $37,824,000 in the like 1936 week.

Publicly financed projects accounted for $18,453,000 against $23,887,000 the week before and $27,166,000 in the 1936 week.

Netherlands Wheat Rebate Given Substantial Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Effective April 28 the Netherlands "monopoly fee rebate" on imports of wheat flour was reduced from 1.60 florins to 0.95 florins per 100 kilograms, according to a cablegram from Jessee F. Van Wickel, commercial attache at The Hague, made public by the Department of Commerce.

This increases the net fee payable on such imports from 2.40 florins to 3.05 florins for each 100 kilograms. The monopoly fee on imports of corn, oats, barley and rye was reduced from 1.50 florins to 1 florin.

Optimist

Kalden-Keystone

Major L. L. B. Angas

English Economist and Security Consultant

Rep. Fish Asks Gold Price Be Cut From $35 to $25 an Ounce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Representative Fish (R), of New York, has introduced a resolution prohibiting purchase of gold for more than $25 an ounce. Mr. Fish said the Administration's policy has given billions of dollars to foreign nations.

The Government is now paying $35 an ounce.

"The outstanding financial blunder and the height of New Deal folly is the accumulation of $12,000,000,000 gold, of which $4,000,000,000 has been imported from foreign nations at $35 an ounce or approximately twice the cost of production," said Mr. Fish.

"The origin of this gold policy is shrouded in mystery and no responsible New Deal official claims heritage. But the two men who are responsible for leading us into this 'fools' paradise' are President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau."

Mr. Fish estimated that Great Britain has made a profit of $1,000,000,000 by selling gold to us and that France and other nations have also made huge profits.

New York Telephone Preferred Is Called On July 15 at 110

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Telephone Company has called the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of the company for redemption on July 15 at $110 a share and accumulated dividends.

There is a total of $25,000,000 of this issue outstanding, constituting all the company's preferred stock.

Total of $27,500,000 in cash will be required for the retirement of the shares, not including dividend accruals to July 15. Cash held by the company on Dec. 31 amounted to only $4,776,192, so that borrowing at low interest rates from banks or from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which owns all New York Telephone common stock, is indicated in connection with the refunding. In 1936 the local company paid off $10,500,000 advances from A. T. & T.

Van Sweringen Deal Hit by Prof. Ripley

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard, said in a statement that "the bandying-about" of the Van Sweringen rail empire and other recent events "emphasize the importance" of the O'Mahoney Federal incorporation bill.

The bill would regulate corporations in Interstate Commerce by requiring them to take out Federal charters.

Mr. Ripley, who testified for the legislation, said that "it behooves every wage earner (holding company shares or not), as well as every possessor of a share of stock or a bond in our great national businesses to give it attentive consideration.

"Assumption of sole authority over the legal set-ups of the great national interstate businesses by the national Government is bound to come," he added.

"Only thus may property rights and liabilities be standardized upon a high plane. The sooner the better!"

Banca Commerciale Earns 18,271,144 Lire in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Operating profits of Banca Commerciale Italiana at Milan, as reported at the annual meeting of shareholders last month, amounted in 1936 to 18,271,144 lire, which, with the approval of the shareholders, were credited to reserves. The capital of the bank, whose operations through affiliates extend throughout Europe, South America and the Near East, was reported unchanged at 700,000,000 lire, surplus amounting to 145,769,000 lire.

Total deposits increased during the year by 850,000,000 lire to 6,757,000,000 lire, the bank having more than 350,000 depositors. Total number of loans was reported as having increased 60 per cent during the last three years.

International Silver Company

MERIDEN, Conn. (AP)—The International Silver Company and its Canadian subsidiary reported an estimated net income of $163,728.16 for the first quarter of the year after depreciation and provision for federal income taxes. The report compared with a net loss of $169,728 for the first quarter of 1936.

Angas Envisages High Prosperity For Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An optimistic outlook on the future of business was shown by Maj. L. L. B. Angas, internationally prominent investment consultant, speaking before the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here. "The long-term outlook for the average American, no matter whether he be a wealthy capitalist or a humble laborer, is more promising and secure than it has been in the course of your history," he stated.

Continuing, he said: "I anticipate a future of high prosperity for America with activity rivaling and eventually exceeding that of 1929. In fact, I envisage the disappearance of unemployment and the maturity of boom-like prosperity — though without the excesses of 1929.

"My optimism is admittedly profound, although tempered by an attitude of caution as regards short-run market movements. The investor, however, can dispel from his mind the chances of a violent market movement similar to that of 1929. The Government seems determined and able to stop a wild boom as well as a wild slump, and I see little fear of a huge new cyclical depression.

"Markets for bonds as well as stocks will, however, undergo periods of serious price readjustments in accordance with the actual or anticipated movements of the money managers.

Old Trade Cycle May Be Dead

"Whether you like it or not, and I predict you will like it, money management is here. All forecasting for both bonds and stocks must be predicated on a correct understanding of the policies and coming moves of the money managers.

"In so far as monetary management becomes effective, the old trade cycle, as we used to know it, may now be dead. Instead of huge cyclical swings in business and security prices lasting over several years, and gathering cumulative momentum either upward or downward, we may henceforth have much shorter swings in general industry and security prices."

Eccles Manager No. 1

"Mr. Eccles is Money Manager No. 1—a happy choice on the part of the President. Mr. Eccles, in fact, from one point of view is perhaps the most important single economic factor in the world; since, to him is entrusted the duty of managing the money of the greatest economic unit on this Planet. Control of the credit structure need not necessarily always be done by positive action. Threats of monetary action can be almost as effective as action itself. A remark at a press conference by the President or a newspaper article by Mr. Eccles saying that a recent rise or fall in prices is viewed with official disfavor may often be enough to reverse the trend. After a time, however, it may become essential to restrict or reflate bank credit in practice if mere threats or suggestive hints fail.

"Bonds will fluctuate rather widely in accordance with the moves of the money managers, with simultaneous though temporary shocks to common stocks. Stock prices will tend to zig-zag upwards; bonds to zig-zag downwards in the present rising business trend. Market forecasting is all a question of understanding the money managers."

Int'l Business Net Rises for Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—International Business Machines Corporation reports a net income, including earnings of foreign subsidiaries, of $2,572,311 for the first quarter of 1937, after deducting regular reserves, depreciation and other charges, but before providing for federal taxes. This compares with $2,232,621 earned in the corresponding three months of 1936. Of the recent period's profits, $210,844 is in countries where exchange is blocked by governmental restrictions. Similar blocked profits in 1935 and 1936 were covered fully by reserves.

After deducting estimated federal normal taxes, but before providing for surtax on undistributed profits, the net income for the March quarter this year would be $2,169,311, equal to $2.80 each on 775,880 shares outstanding on April 1. Earnings a year before, after similar deductions, were $1,889,921, equal to $2.44 a share, if based on the same number of shares, and to $2.56 each on 738,934 shares then outstanding.

Lehman Brothers Offer Mead Corp. Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of 50,000 share of the Mead Corporation $5.50 cumulative preferred stock series B, no par value, with warrants for the purchase of common stock, series of 1937, attached, is being made by Lehman Brothers and associates at $99 a share, plus accrued dividends from March 1, 1937, to date of delivery.

The warrants entitle holders to purchase three shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock at $34 per share, if exercised on or before April 30, 1940; $38 per share, if thereafter exercised on or before April 30, 1944, and $42 per share if thereafter exercised on or before April 30, 1947. The warrants are detachable on or after May 1, 1938, and become void on May 1, 1947.

The Mead Corporation and its subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacture and sale of white papers, chestnut and other paper boards and wood extract for tanning. Its four plants have a combined annual capacity of approximately 150,000 tons of finished paper. Approximately 47 per cent of the white paper produced is regularly sold to the publishers of nationally known magazines.

European Selling, Washington News Factors in Stock Slump

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Surmises are multitudinous here as to the reasons for the week's sharp break in stock prices. Not for many months has there been such a diversity of explanations of a clear-cut market movement. Few of these appear to give much satisfaction, and there is some wondering whether unexpected bad news is about to break.

Foremost explanation of course is selling from Europe. No composite figures are available, but many Wall Street houses report more or less heavy foreign selling this week. This is a sharp reversal of form, for the heavy investments in American securities by Europeans appear to have continued this year at least until the middle of March, in volume as heavy as last fall.

European Selling Evident

Evidence of European security selling is found in the weakness of the dollar on the foreign exchange and the strength of foreign currencies, particularly sterling and guilders.

Two contrary movements seem to be taking place in the sterling-dollar rate, making it possible for gold to continue coming here from London while the pound continues to rise against dollars, a condition formerly anomalous.

One of these movements presumably begins with the sale in New York of British-owned American stocks and bonds. Immediate proceeds of the sale are of course in dollars. Because of the exigencies of the British financial situation, however, the owners are presumably selling these dollars immediately for sterling, thereby bidding sterling up from about $4.87 to over $4.94 in the last fortnight or so.

Meantime gold continues to come here. $21,000,000 was reported leaving London for the United States in the four days ending at noon on Monday. The Inactive Gold Fund shows no increase in the last four or five days, but it is barely possible that the Stabilization Fund may have been making a temporary accumulation.

These gold movements would normally help to firm up sterling, since the gold is sold for dollars, and the dollars would naturally be sold back for sterling by the recipients; unless the gold was bought directly by Americans in London, in which case they would have to buy sterling first, and the bullish effect on sterling would be the same anyway.

Like 1914 Situation

Ordinarily such gold movements would tend to taper off as sterling rose and the dollar fell, because, to an Englishman, a fall in the dollar would shrink the value of the $35.00 he receives for each ounce of gold, and to an American, a rise in sterling would increase the cost of buying gold in London.

The London speculative situation, however, appears so serious as to have outweighed these considerations. Londoners seem so hard pressed for cash that they are selling gold even on a falling market in London, the price there having dropped to only a shade over 140 shillings, or far enough to make it still profitable to buy and ship to America; and they are converting dollar balances into sterling even at $4.94.

Very much in miniature, the situation is somewhat like that of 1914. In the summer of that year, when the moratorium was about to be slapped on the London money market, British debtors were so hot to convert their dollar balances into their own money that they bid sterling up to $7.00 per pound and sold the New York Stock Exchange into the cellar. The current situation is the very one against which the Administration sought—in vain, as Wall Street expected—to protect the country in its explorations of the hot money problem.

The strength of the guilder seems to argue that the Dutch also are seeking to liquidate some of their security holdings here, which have been increasing in recent months, as the stockholding report of U. S. Steel Corporation recently showed.

Not Flight From Dollar

The current movement is by no means considered to be a flight from the dollar. It is merely a consequence of temporary speculative difficulties in all the leading security markets in Europe. The feeling here is that the quasi-war sentiment in European financial centers, particularly applying to commodities and commodity shares, is being liquidated, with the improvement of international relations and the at least temporary recession of the war fear.

There is some doubt that London's current financial difficulties can simply be attributed to the unexpectedly large borrowing announced by the British Government and the distasteful growth of the profits tax. Even the British armament program, on more sober thought, appears smaller in proportion than it did when announced two months ago. Britain will borrow $2,000,000,000 in five years. During the last four years our Treasury has borrowed $20,000,000,000 of new money, or ten times that amount.

Looking at the American picture, some observers say the stock market is anticipating some real Washington effort at budget balancing, either through a reduction of outlays or an increase in taxes. Congress, strange to say, seems more economy-minded than the President. And either avenue toward budget-balancing—via new taxes or old economies—would decrease business revenues—other things being equal.

There was also, of course, among bearish influences, the interchange of notes between the President, and the Attorney General, and the Federal Trade Commission, indicating Administration intention to back away from resale price maintenance, and to try another crack at the basing-point system in steel, cement, etc., which always seems to irk government officials and which they never seem to understand.

Another unfavorable influence is the Administration's hinting around that stock market trading ought to be put on a 100 per cent cash basis, by raising the present 55 per cent margin requirement to that level. Latest story is that the Reserve Board is expressing concern over the pre-May 1, 1936, margin accounts, on which the 55 per cent requirement was not imposed, and for which substitutions are said to have deteriorated the collateral.

Test of Credit Management

Margin selling has begun to make its appearance, though the present requirements permit a much further decline in stock prices to occur before maintenance margins are impaired than prior to federal regulation. As discovered in the market break of almost exactly a year ago, the new regulations diminish distress selling, but also obstruct bargain buying, by putting most margin accounts promptly under restriction with any decline in prices.

A lot of vague rumors are also going the rounds, about a coming recession in business, decline in consumer purchasing, and the like, but these, so far, seem to be ungrounded hunches. One of the disturbing factors in the Monday stock market was a feature story from Washington that a half dozen "government economists" were predicting a recession in business this summer. Just why, the story did not say, but nobody here has any good answer to the reverse question—"Why not?"

The only guess is that if business really deteriorates, the Administration will "do something"—buy government bonds in the open market, print Thomas amendment greenbacks (the opposite of sterilizing gold in implication), rescind the increase in Federal Reserve member bank reserve requirements, mark the price of gold up, throw the Stabilization Fund into the securities market, or use other of its powers, which are as numerous as the claws on a lobster. But there is always the chance that to a business community in the wrong mood any or all of these devices which the Administration dares to use may appear stale, flat, and unprofitable.

Credit management appears this year to be facing its first acid test. It has conjured the sun of prosperity up into the sky. It new remains to be seen—in case the present setback is really the beginning of a trend—whether in the present state of the art of economics, the credit managers can do a Joshua and make the sun of prosperity stand still upon Gibeon.

Powerful Extraction Machine Seen Reducing Cost of Making Cellulose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Powerful extraction machinery invented under the direction of Matthew J. Stacom, engineer and lumberman, was seen here as promising new and cheap methods for the manufacture of cellulose—used to produce paper, synthetic textiles and other industrial products—from such waste products as corn, cotton and banana stalks and low-grade woods.

The Stacom processes, as demonstrated in the laboratory of the Island Lumber Company, of which Mr. Stacom is president, involve the use of pressures so great that the solid cellulose structures of plant substances were separated at one operation from vegetable oils and liquids. Several mechanical operations are required to achieve the same result with ordinary equipment.

The Stacom machine uses two metal cylinders arranged to fit inside one another in such a manner that enormous pressure is developed when the cylinders are rotated. Oils and other materials are squeezed out of the plant substances placed in the press, leaving the remaining fibers practically dry.

Prof H. M. Ullman, chairman of the department of chemical engineering at Lehigh University, who is in charge of research at the Stacom plant, said the invention promised to be important in reducing the cost of cellulose and to offer the hope of larger incomes for farmers.

With some raw materials, such as sugar cane, the cellulose would be a valuable by-product of sugar production with the Stacom processes and make possible the recovery of greater percentage of the cane sugar content, it was said. In other cases the cellulose would be the major product, and by-products could be expected in the form of oils, lignin and fats.

American Private Bank Forced to Close in Paris

PARIS (AP)—A sharp drop in commodity prices on world markets has forced the liquidation of Cudebec & Co., an American private bank. The bank was unable to meet its New York commitments.

It has suspended operations and, Albert Cudebec, head of the firm, announced the bank will be in the hands of a "friendly" liquidator.

The amount of money involved was not disclosed.

Mr. Cudebec said: "Our creditors inspected the books this morning and decided the assets in liquidation would cover the liabilities, so friendly liquidation was decided upon. The unprecedented drop in commodity markets the world over during the last two weeks created a situation whereby the bank could not collect its assets fast enough to meet its liabilities."

China's Cotton Crop Large

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department said China's 1936 cotton crop might reach an all-time high of 3,700,000 bales. With continued favorable weather, the department said the 1937 acreage probably would be greater than last year.

Slump Remediable By Use of Credit, Declares Hawtrey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Encouragement for the view that credit can be regulated and monetary instability cured is contained in a technical analysis of current economic theories now published here.

This analysis is in a work, "Capital and Employment," by Mr. Ralph G. Hawtrey (Longmans, Green & Co.; price, 15s. net).

Mr. Hawtrey's name stands so high among world economists that considerable weight is attached here to the attempt he makes in this work to show where experts have fallen apart from one another from failure to attach what he considers adequate significance to particular factors in the monetary problem.

The inability of economists to agree among themselves, Mr. Hawtrey finds, has produced disastrous consequences, in neglect of monetary "principles" which "were evolved and acted upon in the nineteenth century and stood the test of experience up to 1914."

This is so grave an allegation that Mr. Hawtrey's support for it is something of an event. One of the main features which Mr. Hawtrey holds to have been underestimated is that of the part played by working capital and thus by short-term interest rates compared with those of long-term investments.

"The exclusion from consideration of the effects of the short-term rate of interest upon borrowing for the purchase of commodities," Mr. Hawtrey says, "has been specially harmful because the effect has been to deprive the bank-rate policy, on which the methods of credit regulation have been built up in the past century, of its chief theoretical basis.

Says Banks Have Power

"Having thus rejected the instrument of regulation evolved by practical experience, economists have no adequate substitute to offer for it. They resort to a variety of devious and not very plausible suggestions, and not unnaturally their advice comes to be discredited among practical and responsible people."

Mr. Hawtrey goes on to stress the ability of the banks to control alike slumps and booms. Banks by open-market transactions, he recalls, have the power of stimulating or checking productive activity and so increasing or decreasing general demand. But, he says, they need not by any means be content with playing this passive part. They have the power, on the one hand, of initiating a movement in general demand, or on the other of stopping such a movement when originated by some independent cause. They can do this, he argues, by varying the short-term rate of interest.

When this rate is raised, he holds, dealers in commodities will order from the producers less than they sell to the consumers. There will thus be a general decline of demand. On the other hand, reduction in the rate of short-term interest, Mr. Hawtrey claims, affords an inducement to traders to increase their stocks and to accelerate their purchases. Demand in wholesale markets thus increases, productive activity is stimulated and there follows "an expansion of consumers' income, of general demand and of consumption demand."

Another weapon the banks can use against inflationary tendencies, Mr. Hawtrey says, is to "raise rates against traders seeking to borrow for purchase of commodities." They may also, he suggests, refuse to lend, though here, he thinks, it is necessary for the refusal to be concerted. This is because any bank acting alone in this direction is liable to incur loss by offending customers.

Speculation "No Danger"

Mr. Hawtrey attaches less importance than has often been done to public works as a stimulant to trade. "It is only called for at all," he says, "on the assumption that the banking system cannot perform the necessary service."

Mr. Hawtry also finds that the effect of booms and slumps in the stock and share market has been exaggerated. He denounces as "a delusion" the idea that speculation is a serious economic danger in itself. Booms and slumps in the stock exchange he describes as mere "local disorders." They are not, he thinks, necessarily connected with the states of industrial activity and depression by which the economic life of the world is so profoundly affected. "The confusion between them," he adds, "is one more of the errors arising from the attempts to find the causation of trade depressions in the long-term investment market."

Another feature of Mr. Hawtrey's position is his view that booms and slumps are both monetary phenomena. It follows from this that those who deal in money have a special responsibility not shared in at all equally by other business workers.

Cuban Exports of Sugar Heaviest Since Mid-1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Cuban sugar exports last week were the heaviest since the week of June 24, 1935, Lamborn & Co. reports. Shipments for the week ended April 24, 1937, aggregated 108,244 long tons raw sugar. Of this quantity 84,104 tons were sent to the United States, 21,605 tons to the United Kingdom, 1972 tons to Chile, 349 tons to Belgium, 143 tons to Honduras, and 71 tons to the Bahama Islands.

Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to April 24 this year totaled 945,190 tons as against 890,894 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 54,296 tons, or 6.1 per cent.

Shipments to the United States totaled 795,624 tons as against 751,833 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 43,791 tons, or 5.8 per cent. To other destinations, principally in Europe, exports amounted to 149,566 tons, as compared with 139,061 tons shipped during the similar period in 1936, an increase of 10,505 tons, or 7.6 per cent.

Retail Advertising 11.5 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The volume of newspaper advertising placed by retailers in 77 major cities during the week ended April 17 was 23,483,710 lines, 2,425,127 lines greater than during the corresponding week of 1936, an increase of 11.5 per cent, Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, reported.

Thus far this year total volume of retail advertising in the reporting cities has been 303,756,233 lines, compared with 285,309,150 lines last year, an increase of 18,447,083 lines, or about 6.5 per cent.

Gold Consignment Of $21,603,000, 1937 Record for One Day

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers engaged $21,603,000 of gold in England Wednesday for shipment to New York, augmenting the trans-Atlantic metal flow.

It was the biggest gold consignment arranged at one time this year, Wall Street reports said, and surprised financial observers in light of indications London was a substantial seller of American stocks on the decline in speculative markets here.

The British pound and other important European currencies have risen against the dollar lately and have stood to benefit from the heaviest spring travel abroad in several years.

With merchandise imports this year showing an excess over exports, moreover, exchange men inferred the undiminished gold flow indicated accumulation in this country for foreign account of large balances, either for potential purchases of goods or as temporary haven for capital.

Soviet Russia has been reported selling $200,000,000 gold in the London market. It was suggested the large engagements may have included more Soviet metal.

Rumors of an impending cut in the United States' buying price for gold, credited with having been an influence in causing sale of hoaded metal in the London market earlier in the year, have quieted in wake of the fall in commodities and stocks.

The "de-hoarding" seems to have started on a large scale after devaluation of the gold-bloc currencies, including the French franc, last September. In the meanwhile, nearly $500,000,000 of the yellow metal has been taken in England for transfer to New York.

Farm Tenants Only 24 P. C. of Nation's Farmers, Is Report

NEW YORK (AP)—The agriculture committee of the National Association of Manufacturers came out with a statement that the much-publicized tenant farmer is in the minority in the nation's rural regions.

The committee report on a survey fixed the number of "real farm tenants" as not more than 24 per cent of United States farmers. With the elimination of tenants renting from kinfolk, the percentage is reduced to 15, the report said.

The report upheld the theory that the tenant-farmer problem is centered in the South, however, placing in that area 1,831,475 of America's 2,865,155 farmers who till rented soil. The number did not include sharecroppers.

The committee denied farm tenancy "is a depression phenomenon," contending that "the rise in the number of farm tenants in the five-year period after 1930 has not been as marked as the increase in the number of farm owners and the increase in the number of farms."

Bank Clearings Up 8.5 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended April 28 totaled $5,589,821,000, compared with $5,152,120,000 for the same period last year, an increase of 8.5 per cent, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Figures for the preceding week showed a decline of 5.7 per cent under the same period in 1936.

New York, although lower than last week, reported clearings of $3,345,072,000, an increase of 2.3 per cent over last year's figure of $3,269,945,000.

The only city showing a decline was Omaha with $29,279,000, compared to $35,373,000 in 1936, a loss of 17.2 per cent.

The aggregate at outside centers was $2,244,749,000, up 19.3 per cent from the 1936 figure of $1,882,175,000.

Largest gains over 1936 were reported at Cleveland, 32.6 per cent; Cincinnati, 28.1; Richmond, 26.3; Atlanta, 29.1; Louisville, 38.0; Kansas City, 39.5; Dallas, 37.6, and Seattle, 29.7.

Chicago clearings were $321,100,000, an increase of 15.4 per cent over $278,300,000, cleared for the same week last year.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Net For 12 Months $2,790,731

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers company affiliate, reported a net income of $2,790,731 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, exclusive of intercompany profits.

Compared with the like period for 1936, coal sales tonnage increased 20 per cent, coal transportation 7 per cent, coke sales tonnage 2 per cent, and gas sales by the public utility subsidiaries fell 1 per cent.

Half of National Income Received By Seven States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seven states receive more than half of the national income and include New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Ohio, Massachusetts and Michigan, according to a study of state and regional distribution of the national income for the years 1929 to 1935 just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The two states of New York and Pennsylvania alone, which together contain 18 per cent of the country's population, receive approximately one fourth of the total national income. Another fourth of the national income is received in 33 of the smallest income receiving states and the District of Columbia, which have 37 per cent of the population. The remaining half of the national income is received in 13 intermediate-sized states, which contain 45 per cent of the population.

New York Leads

New York has the largest income of any State, its receipts in 1935 amounting to $9,019,000,000, or 16.4 per cent of the national total of $55,040,000,000. It was followed by Pennsylvania with in income of $4,810,000,000; Illinois with $3,907,000,000; California with $3,631,000,000; Ohio with $3,084,000,000; Massachusetts with $2,356,000,000; Michigan with $2,236,000,000, and New Jersey with $2,215,000,000.

New York's income was not only the largest received by any state, but was also larger than the total income received in seven of the nine regional groupings or states into which the country is divided for census purposes.

The income received in these regions in 1935 was as follows:

South Atlantic	$5,510,000,000
West North Central	5,011,000,000
Pacific	4,736,000,000
New England	4,488,000,000
West South Central	3,568,000,000
East South Central	2,214,000,000
Mountain	1,506,000,000

The Middle Atlantic region, comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, received an income in 1935 of $16,044,000,000, while the East North Central region, containing the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, received $11,962,000,000.

Nevada Smallest

The state which had the smallest income in 1935 was Nevada, which received a total of only $54,000,000. Other small incomes states included Wyoming with $122,000,000; New Mexico with $136,000,000; Vermont with $138,000,000; Delaware with $151,000,000; Arizona with $163,000,000 and Idaho with $165,000,000.

While concentration of population is the most important reason for the high degree of concentration of income in a few of the states, the conference board's study points out that other factors are also in part responsible. Among these are the differences in living costs as between urban and rural areas and as between one section of the country and another; differences in occupations and industries in which the population in different areas is engaged; differences in productivity of the population resulting from climatic conditions and racial characteristics; and differences in the stage of economic, industrial and social development among the various states.

These, and other factors, such as drought and floods which, although more or less accidental and temporary in nature, may seriously affect income in certain areas, should be given due weight in the interpretation of the estimates of income in the various states.

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U.S. Bonds Firmer—Corporate Liens Strong—Curb List Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Output of Durable Goods Still Below Consumer Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While accumulated deficiencies in capital goods requirements have stimulated activity in the capital goods industries in recent months to a greater degree than in the consumer goods field, production of durable goods has not yet reached the point where it is running in excess of consumer goods demand, the Administrative and Research Corporation points out in an analysis published in a recent Weekly Letter.

The study was prepared as a result of the interest in the recently announced administration policy of curtailing purchases of durable goods and the declaration that capital goods production is currently running ahead of consumer goods.

Large scale industrial expenditures, the accompanying chart of capital and consumer goods production shows, dwindled rapidly during the depression years and heavy goods production declined 60 per cent. Consumer goods, on the other hand, reflecting a relatively stable demand, declined only 30 per cent.

"With the advent of economic recovery in recent months, the study continues, "the accumulated deficiencies caused by obsolescence and replacement have naturally stimulated activity in the capital goods industries to a greater degree than in the consumer goods field. This is reflected in the movement of the capital goods index from a low point of 38.5 to 86.9 per cent of the 1926 normal, whereas that of nondurable goods has risen from 76.6 to 110 per cent.

"However, comparison with previous peak levels indicates that production of durable goods has not yet reached the point where it is running in excess of consumer goods demand. Thus, in the first quarter of the current year, both production and employment in the consumer goods industries were at approximately the same levels as the corresponding period of the 1929 peak year, while in contrast, production in the heavy goods fields was still 19 per cent and employment 10 per cent below that period.

"Since production of durable goods in previous periods of recovery has usually run well in excess of normal levels, the current subnormal rate of activity in the capital goods field does not appear to indicate a serious dislocation of industrial production."

During the depression period of nearly five years, "expenditures for heavy goods were kept at a minimum and, as a consequence, obsolescence and replacement demand, combined with the need of new methods of production, have built up a tremendous backlog of business for the capital goods industries. This accumulation of deficiency requirements was largely responsible for the sharp increase in activity last year in the steel, motor, building, and machinery and equipment fields.

The analysis points out, however, that, despite the large gains recorded, there is no indication that deficiency needs have been satisfied. Rather, as indicated by the chart of deficiency requirements, substantial business backlogs remain to stimulate durable goods production for a considerable length of time.

"Inasmuch as employment in the durable goods fields is still 10 per cent below previous levels of high activity, the prospects of further gains in production indicate the absorption of a large share of the present unemployed. This in itself should result in greater demand for consumer goods.

"In addition, the widespread increases in wage and dividend payments and the estimated enlargement of the nation's population by 7,000,000 people during the past eight years point to further gains in the non-durable goods industries as well as in the production of heavy goods."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	17.84	18.98
Affiliated F Inc	9.91	10.76
Amerex Hold	27.75	29.50
Am Business Shrs	1.18	1.29
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.07	1.20
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.52	.72
Broad St Inv	33.99	36.35
Bullock Fund	21.00	22.75
Can Inv Fund	4.35	4.75
Century Shrs Tr	25.18	27.07
Chain St Inv Corp	2.50	3.00
Chain St Investors	27.10	28.83
Dividend Shrs	1.88	2.03
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.61	24.54
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.02	17.38
Equity Corp $3 pf	37.75	40.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	25.97	27.98
Foundation Tr Sh A	4.80	5.10
Fund Investors Inc	23.34	24.64
Gen Investors Tr	6.65	7.24
Incorp Investors	24.24	.....
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	44.00	44.00
Maryland Fund	9.51	10.42
Mass Invest Tr	27.35	29.02
Mutual Invest	15.68	17.14
Nation Wide Voting	1.96	2.12
New England Fund	17.88	19.23
Northern Secur	65.00	70.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.50	16.50
Plmouth Fund Inc	.88	.99
Quarterly Income Sh	17.16	18.80
Railway & Light Sec	22.00	24.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	.....
Repub Invest Fund	1.50	1.65
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	10.00	12.00
Suencer2Trask Fund	20.42	21.05
Stand Util Inc	.83	.90
State Street Invest	113.00	116.00
Tursteed Ab Bk "B"	.89	.99
Trusteed Industrial Shrs	1.44	1.59
US El Lt & P Voting	.92	1.00
Wellington Fund	19.41	21.28
World Invest Tr	10.51	11.37
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.125	8.00
Corp Tr A A mod	3.51	.....
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.51	.....
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.14	.....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.36	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.33	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.13	.....
Diversified Tr C	4.90	.....
Diversified Tr D	7.05	7.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.07	6.75
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.875	63.125
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.65	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.36	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.29	.....
pozsy pig		
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.09	.....
Nation Wide Sec	4.34	4.44
Repres Tr Shrs	13.36	13.86
Super of A mTr A	2.63	.....
Super of Am Tr BB	2.63	.....
Super of Am Tr C	7.62	.....
Super of Am Tr D	7.62	.....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.00	17.50
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.55	2.65

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	9.75	10.75
First Boston Corp	34.75	36.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	4.00	5.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Liq. sales value price		Liq. Sales value price	
Bonds			
B-1	36.19 39.46	K-2	24.64 26.96
B-2	30.26 33.11	**Common Stocks**	
B-3	21.84 23.91	S-1	38.89 42.45
B-4	14.60 16.09	S-2	27.66 30.25
Preferred Stocks		S-3	22.81 25.02
K-1	24.74 26.97	S-O	12.26 13.58

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 4¼s '47-'52	114.15	114.15	114.15
19 3¼s '43-'45	105.3	104.27	105.3
13 4s '44-'54	110	109.31	110
1 3⅜s '56-'56	107.23	107.23	107.23
13 3⅜s '41-'43 reg	105.27	105.23	105.27
24 3¼s '41	105.30	105.27	105.27
17 3¼s '44-'46	105	104.23	105
58 3⅜s '46 '49	103.10	103.6	103.10
50 3½s '49-'52	103.10	103.10	103.10
3 3s '46-'48	102.24	102.22	102.24
39 3s '51-'55	102.3	102	102.2
42 2⅞s '55-'60	100.14	100.6	100.14
2 2¾s '45-'47	101.3	101.2	101.2
1 2¾s '45-'47 reg	101.2	101.2	101.2
65 2¾s '48-'51	99.26	99.24	99.26
195 2¾s '51-'54	99.11	99.6	99.11
6 2¾s '56-'59	99.8	99.5	99.8
158 2½s '49-'53	97.10	97	97.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s '42-'47	100.23	100.23	100.23
3 3s '47	101.28	101.28	101.28
106 3s '49	101.18	101.16	101.18

Home Owners' Loan

8 3s A '52	100.28	100.29	100.28
8 2¾s '49	99.16	99.16	99.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
28 Alleghany 5s '44	98	97	97
27 Alleghany 5s '49	88½	88	88½
39 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62⅞	61¾	62⅝
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
49 Am G For P5s 2030	77½	77	77½
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106½	106½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105	105¼
26 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
8 Am T & T 3¼s '56	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
6 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104¼	104¾
17 Am T & T 3¼s '61	98	97⅞	98
7 Am T Fdr cv '50	139	139	139
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104⅝	104¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36½	36½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	95½	95½	95½
38 Arm Del 4s '55	96¾	96½	96½
9 Armstrong C 4s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
83 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108⅜	108¼
28 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅜	108	108⅜
17 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	102¾	102½	102½
20 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	101½	102
3 A C Line 4½s '64	91	91	91
26 A C Line 5s '45	104	103	104
2 Atl &Dan 2d 4s '48	42½	42½	42½
14 B&O rfg 4s '95	97⅞	97½	97½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¼	112⅝	113¼
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	86	86	86
38 B&O 5s '96 P	84⅞	84	84⅞
27 B&O cv 4½s '60	75¼	74¼	75
5 B&O 4s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 B&O PLE&WV '41	102½	102⅜	102½
2 B&O 5s S W '50	102¾	102⅜	102¾
2 Bang & Arks cv '51 st	110	110	110
9 Bell TPs 5s '48 B	117	116½	117
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123	122	123
13 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅞	102½	102½
5 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94	93⅞	93⅞
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	83	83	83
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	78	78	78
1 BostConMill 6s '34	25½	25½	23½
5 BotConM 6½s '34ct	25½	25½	25½
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99¾	99⅝	99¾
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93⅛	93	93⅛
5 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	105	105	105
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	100	99¼	100
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Buf R&P 5s '37	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84½	84¼	84¼
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
1 Bush Term 5s '55	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
44 Can Sou 5s '62	113¼	112	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
6 Can Pac 5s '54	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
25 Can Pac 4s perp	94⅛	94	94
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20½	20⅜	20½
21 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20	19¼	20
5 Cen og Ga cn 5s '45	30	30	30
1 Cen Ga Midlnd5s47	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107	107½
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	69	69¾	69
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	86	86
40 Chesap Corp 5s '47	131	129½	130¾
15 Ches Corp 5s '44	116	114½	115
6 C & O 3½s '96 D	95⅜	95¼	95¼
9 C&O 4½s '92	116½	116½	116½
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	56¼	56	56¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
7 CB&Q rfg '71 A	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	107	107	107
32 CB&Q gen 4s '58	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109⅛	109	109
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105	105	105
88 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39	37¾	39
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	37½	37½	37½
34 Chic Gt West 4s 59	45	43⅜	44½
2 Chi LS&E 4½s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	64½	64½	64½
180 CMSP & P 5s '75	89¾	87½	89¼
160 SMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
7 Chi & N W 6½s '36	49½	49⅜	49⅜
3 Chi&NY rfg 5s2037	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	43½	43½	43½
450 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	18¾	17½	18¾
11 CRI & P 4½s '52	19¾	19¾	19¾
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	19	19	19
71 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12	11⅞	12
21 CRI&P 4s '88	37	36¾	37
40 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	17½	17½	17½
5 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	91	91	91
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	103¾	104
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101	100¾	101
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s '52	102	101⅝	102
8 Childs Co 5s '43	89	89	89
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s' 71	102½	102½	102½
5 Cin Un Term 5s '57C	108¼	108¼	108¼
41 CCC & StL 5s'63D	105 18-32	105	18-32
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94½	94½	94½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
21 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101½	101¼	101½
12 Col & So 4½s'80	64½	63⅝	64½
1 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	102¾	102¼	102¼
10 Colmbia G 5s' 1961	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
1 Col Ry Pw 5s'57 ctf	105	104¾	104¾
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	96	96	96
12 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	101	101	101
12 Con Coal Del 5s'60	69¾	68⅝	69½
10 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104	104	104
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	102½	102½	102½
15 Con Gas 3¼s'51 st	107	107	107
57 Con Oil 3½s'51	101	100¾	100¾
9 Consum Pow 3¼s'70	100¼	100	100⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	104	104	104
5 Consum Pow 3½s'65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Container Cor 6s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Container 4s'43	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Cane Co 3½s'51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Crown Cork 4s50	104½	104½	104½
5 Crown Will 6s'51	104	104	104
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	49	47⅛	47½
29 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	89¾	88¾	89¼
3 D G & E 5s'51	107½	107½	107½
20 D & R G 4s'36	29½	29⅛	29½
9 D & R G West 5s'55	17½	17½	17½
3 D & R G W 5s'55Asd	17¾	17¼	17⅜
3 D & R G West 5s'78	25	25	25
4 Det Ed 4s65	108	107¾	107⅞
5 Det & Mck 1st 4s'95 asd	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	112	112	112
1 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	55	55	55
18 Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65	104½	104¼	104½
2 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s'39	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 El Auto Lite 5s'42	108	107⅞	108
7 El Paso NatGas 4½s51	102	102	102
67 Erie rfg 5s'67	80½	79½	79½
67 Erie rfg 5s'75	80¼	79½	80¼
10 Erie 1st 4½s'96	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	82	82	82
3 Fairbanks M 4s '56	101½	101	101
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
57 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14⅜	14	14
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	74	74	74
1 Gen Cable 5½s' 47	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
2 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	102	102	102
13 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99	98¾	99
14 Goodrich 6s '45	105	105	105
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¼	104¾
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	99½	99½	99½
11 Gt Nor 5s '73	108	108	108
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	102½	102½	102½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '77 E	101¾	101¾	101¾
181 Gt Nor 4s '46 C	128⅛	125	127¾
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¾	107¼	107¾
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	97½	93¼	93½
3 G Bay & W deb B	11	10¼	11
3 Gulf Mob & N 5s '50	98	98	98
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96	96	96
4 Gulf St Utl 4s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 HiramWalker4½s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	89½	89½	89½
4 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	46¾	46¾	46¾
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	73	71½	73
14 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29¼	29⅛	29¼
22 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86	85⅞	85⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	80	80	80
1 Ind Un Tr 4s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73½	73¼	73½
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	73¼	73½
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28	26¼	27½
21 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	72½	71½	72½
23 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100	99⅞	100
5 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	13½	13½	13½
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
20 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74	73½	73½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80¼	80⅛	80¼
3 Int Paper 5s '55	98	97¾	97¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Int Rys C A 6½sc '47	96½	95¾	95¾
32 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80¼	80	80¼
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	64	63¼	64
34 Int T&T 5s '55	67½	67	67½
21 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	77	77	77½
9 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	101¼	101	101
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	55¼	55¼	55¼
12 K C South 5s '50	81¾	81	81
7 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106	106½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59½	59½	59½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	58	58	58
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37¾	37¼	37¼
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	86	86	86
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	93½	93	93½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	97½	97½	97½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	57	57	57
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	71¼	71¼	71⅛
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	66	65⅝	66
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	57½	57½	57½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Leh Val HTerm5s54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	119	118⅞	118⅞
9 Loews 3⅛s 46	98	97¾	98
15 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	102	102	192
16 Louisv & Ark 5s 69	94	93½	94
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108½	107½	108½
18 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
54 Louis & N 4s 40	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91½	91	91½
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81	81	81
8 Manhat Ry 4s 90	40	40	40
14 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	35	35	35
2 Manhat Ry 2d4s2013	20½	20½	20½
5 Marion StiShov6s47	93⅝	93½	93½
1 McCrory Strs 5s 51	103½	103½	103½
7 McKes&Rob 5½s50	103¼	103⅛	103¼
2 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104½	104	104
10 Met Ed 4½s 68	108½	108	108¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	101½	101½	101½
19 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	101½	101	101
17 Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	102	101¾	101¾
1 MilSparta&NW 4s47	36¼	36¼	36¼
4 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	23½	20	20
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	24	23½	24
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	78	78	78
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	64	64	64
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	86¾	86⅝	86¾
97 Mo Pac 5½s'49	153⅛	151⅞	151¼
61 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41	39¾	40⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
5 Mo Pac 5c '78 G ct	38	38	38
70 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19½	19	19½
1 Mo Pac 5c H '80 ct	39	39	39
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	40½	40½	40½
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	30¾	30½	30½
12 Mob & O 5s '38	32½	32½	32½
4 Monongah Ry 4s '60	105	105	105
12 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	101⅜	101	101⅜
2 MonWPa PubSv6s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
23 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¼	93	93
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
32 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	91⅝	90¾	90¾
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88	88	88
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	100	100	100
6 NashCha&StL 4s '78	92½	91¾	92½
6 Nassau El 4s '51	51	50½	50½
33 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103	102½	102¾
7 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104½	104¼	104¼
7 NtRyMx4½s57Jn cpn on	4	4	4
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	104½	104	104⅜
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	117	117	117
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	94½	94⅛	94¼
5 N O Tex&M 5s '35A	49	49	49
9 N O Tex&M 5s '54B	55	55	55
280 NYC cv 6s '44	116½	112¼	116
115 NYC rfg 5c 2013	96	94½	95½
45 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89⅞	88¼	89⅝
23 NYC cn 4s '98	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
242 NYC 3¼s '52 wi	104⅞	104	104⅜
28 NYC 3¾s '46	101¼	101	101¼
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	88¾	89
20 NYC&HR2½s '97	95	94¾	95
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89	89	89
1 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	98¾	98	98¾
73 NY CH&StL 4½s '78	87½	86¼	87½
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	62½	62½	62½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅞	99½	99⅝
12 NY Edis 4¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	45¼	45	45¼
4 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	61¼	60	60
14 NYNH&H 4½s '67	42	41⅝	42
7 NYNH&H 4s '57	27½	27½	27½
2 NY-WashH Cn 4s '56	34½	34½	34½
30 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	28¾	28	28
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	20	20	20
1 NY Steam 5s '56	107	107	107
2 NY Steam 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
79 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
3 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	102	101⅝	102
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	27¼	27¼	27¼
68 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '83	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5 Nor Am Rys 5½s '57A	103½	103½	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111¼	111½
2 Nor Pac 5s '2048 D	102	102	102
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	103¼	102¾	103¼
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74½	74⅛	74⅛
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
6 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	113	113¼	113¼
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
12 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	101	100½	101
11 Pac Gas & El 4⅝s '64	104	103½	104
10 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	72½	72½	72½
6 Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Parmelee Tr 6s '44	69	69	69
10 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	99⅝	100
34 Pen P & Lt 4½s'81	105	104⅝	104⅝
16 Pen Co 4s '63	101¼	100¾	101¼
10 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115⅜	115	115
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
33 Pen RR gen 4s '81	105	104	104⅞
10 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	104⅝	104½	104⅝
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100¼	99¾	100¼
5 Pen RR 4s'48 st	110	110	110
16 Pen RR 3¾s'70	97½	96¾	97½
61 Pen Pr 3¼s'62	107¼	106¼	107¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s'80	96½	96½	96½
4 PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	112	112	112
18 Phila Co 5s'67	104¾	104¼	104¼
9 Phil eRad C&I 6s'49	14¼	14	14¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	32½	32½	32½
2 Philippine Ry

Golden Rule Urged As Foundation Of Public Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 29—The essential foundations of any real "public relations" program for any business concern are wages that are high enough and prices that are low enough, together with a spirit of trust and friendship between management and employees that is to be shared with consumers, H. A. Batten, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia, one of the largest advertising concerns, told the Association of National Advertisers here yesterday.

Speaking on the subject of "Public Relations" Mr. Batten decried the viewpoint of some executives who "neglect their corporate health and then scream for the public relations herb doctor around the corner." He also pointed out the futility of using a public relations program as a means of giving public expression to personalities of executives.

Starts With Business

"Any public relations worthy of the name," Mr. Batten declared, "must start with the business itself. Unless the business is so organized and so administered that it can meet at every point the test of good citizenship and of usefulness to the community, no amount of public relations will avail.

"Public relations is a long-term thing and a constructive thing. It is a builder, not merely a mender. It involves not only the public portrayal and representation of a business but the actual molding and shaping of the business itself."

American business, he continued, needs to win the renewed confidence of the consuming public—including stockholders and labor—and this can be done in the same way that friendship is renewed between individuals.

Keeping in Touch

American industry, Mr. Batten declared, "has lost touch with a tremendously powerful and important friend—and it is years behind with its correspondence. Clearly, some judicious letter-writing is indicated!"

Public relations programs should not be undertaken, he concluded, merely for self-protection, but in expression of "a sincere regard and concern for the greater welfare of the nation.

"I have learned," Mr. Batten declared, "that often the most potent and far-reaching truths have their sources in the most abstract ideas. An abstract idea that all men are created equal led to the founding of the United States. Perhaps we are ready now for another long step forward by putting into practice another abstract idea—an idea which has been rather generally neglected for the past 1900 years. That idea can be expressed in 11 simple words: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you' —and that, I think, is the best public relations program of all."

Accord Is Reached In Dispute Caused By Union Rivalry

By the Associated Press

Labor developments summarized:

At Connersville, Ind., approximately 1400 rival unionists trudged back to work at the Rex Manufacturing Company plant following a settlement of a 30-hour dispute. Thomas Hutson, state labor commissioner, announced that the company would not discriminate against either faction, that the U. A. W. A. would not file charges against the company with the National Labor Relations Board, that all differences between the two unions would cease.

At St. Louis 200 members of the United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union evacuated a plant of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, ending a 53-day stay-in strike.

At Trenton, N. J., thirty-two state troopers took up stations outside the rubber plant of the Thermoid Company, to enforce a chancery court order against mass picketing and interference with the business of the company by strikers and sympathizers.

"Governor Hoffman has directed me, as superintendent of state police," Col. Mark O. Kimberling said in a formal statement, that the state police are not to be used to interfere with peaceful picketing or to break the strike, or to interfere with any peaceful operations of the members of the union, but merely to enforce the court order."

First Passenger Plane To Start U. S.-China Trip

ALAMEDA, Calif., April 29 (AP)—Toward the Orient a great flying boat pointed its nose today for the first commercial passenger flight between the United States and Hong Kong, China. The craft was Pan American Airways' Hawaiian Clipper, scheduled to take off at 3 p. m. (6 p. m. Eastern Standard Time). Its payload comprised one woman and four men. The route will be to Honolulu and thence to Manila. From Manila to Hong Kong the route will be new.

Mrs. Alice Kamokila Campbell, San Francisco, was the woman passenger. Other passengers were: Ernest Haywood, Raleigh, N. C., lawyer; Dr. Carlyle Ahrens, Los Angeles; Frederick Emercon, Auburn, N. Y., business man, and Carlton Morse, San Francisco, radio script writer.

MANILA, April 29 (AP)—Carrying the first cargo of air mail from China, the Pen American Airways' China Clipper hopped off here today for Alameda, Calif.

Women to Take Plebiscite

MANILA, April 29 (AP)—Philippine women's vote in the plebiscite tomorrow will determine whether suffrage rights which they enjoyed briefly two years ago will be restored. Mrs. Pilar Lim, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, predicted more than 400,000 would vote for the right to ballot, 100,000 more than necessary.

Business Move Seen to Comply With Wagner Act

(Continued From Page 1)

ness of its action. But hundreds of other companies have a similar problem on their doorsteps.

A. F. of L. Invited

A number of them are following a policy new to American labor, said Charles MacGowan, who represents shop crafts on the National Board of Mediation. Employers are actually inviting A. F. of L. organizers to come in and make over their company union into an A. F. of L. local, said Mr. MacGowan. They do this, he said, because they prefer the more conservative Federation of Labor policies to those of the C. I. O., and feel that the best way to keep their workers from entering the C. I. O. fold is to welcome the A. F. of L.

Mr. MacGowan, who is vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, said that this union has before it today some 50 requests of this kind from industrialists. The process is going on quietly, he said, getting no newspaper notice, but the result, he predicts, will be a great swelling of the A. F. of L. membership. However, he admitted frankly, there are a few employee representation plans, initiated by management, so fair to the employees that it appears unlikely that any national union could get a majority if employees in those plants were asked to vote on their choice.

In these cases, he thinks, the employees will modify their representation plan or company union to meet the terms of the act and continue as before. Such plants, however, he regarded as rare exceptions. The great majority of plans of this type are simply washed out under the terms of the act, he declared.

Japanese Protest Russian Move To End Fishing Rights

TOKYO, April 29 (AP)—Japan sent a strong protest to the Soviet Union today against what officials here characterized as Russian agitation for cancellation of the rights of Japanese to fish in Russian territorial waters granted in the Portsmouth treaty of 1905.

The protest, telegraphed to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, referred to the newspaper Izvestia's suggestion that Russians take over the Pacific fisheries now exploited by the Japanese under the treaty, and to Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's reply thereto.

The embassy was instructed to point out that the fishing rights were gained by Japan in the treaty concluding the Russo-Japanese war and therefore are inviolable.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BIBLE and textbook markers; simple in construction and operation; does not bulge the books nor obstruct reading; introductory price, complete, 80c. R. KUENSTLER, Washingtonville, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—For Philadelphia and Cincinnati Interior designer with sales experience, qualified to meet high class clientele; must have car; commission and bonus; personal interview. REGINA INC. 1049 Bardstown Road, Louisville, Ky.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN, $1-$2-$3. RARE catalogue piece, $5 to $15. BROADLOOMS—Bigelow, Mohawk, Whitall, McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

593
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
New York City's famous residential avenue. Beautiful corner apartment.
"Attractive River View"
9 LARGE ROOMS
2 Master Bathrooms
Spacious, private entrance.
Specially planned apartment, unusually large, light. Abundant closets, living room 22x20. This being a sublease, will make attractive proposition to desirable tenant.
KEMPE & CO.
2112 Broadway ENdicott 2-0555

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen A. Nixon, 4 rooms; reduced subrental to Sept.; renewal optional. 73 Fenway. LAF. 4306, days.

OZONE PARK, L. I., N. Y.—Six large rooms, bath, sun porch, fireplace; convenient to two "L's," L. I. and Penn. stations; must be seen to be appreciated; rent $50. MILDRED BOYD, 9719 95th St. Vir. 7-0420.

SUBRENTALS
AT
THE PRINCETON—1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston—ONE and two-room apartments furnished or unfurnished. 3 large closets, reception hall, incinerator; janitor service, free gas, electricity and refrigeration; registered clientele. Mr. FERGUSON Sta. 7340.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Beautifully furnished 3-room apt. to sublet June 1 to Sept 1; reasonable, convenient for transportation Republic 9-7576.

N. Y. C. 65 E. 92nd St.—Attractive garden apartment, large room, kitchen bath; cool, quiet, modern; summer rates.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE
PORTLAND—To let, attractive 9-room cottage, large fireplace, all modern conveniences, lovely location ocean front, $160 season; also 3-room bungalow, ocean front, $65 season. Geo. H. Briggs, Peaks Island, Portland, Me.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, a wide range of quality grades priced low; samples cheerfully sent. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Learn the RHUMBA and TANGO now.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES, etc., made, altered and remodelled. MISS FRIEDA BLEICHER, 171 West 76th St., New York City. Tel. SU. 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3563

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
6 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE AT ONCE, man and wife; general houseman, wife waitress in year 'round private school; state age, experience and references; Christian Scientists preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tele. Huntington 2-3.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTO instructor wanted; must be prompt, efficient and courteous. Dyer's Auto School, 299 Lowell St., Reading, Mass. Phone Read. 0982.

COUNSELLOR, Christian Scientist, who has had experience in camp organization for co-ed camp. 8474 169th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. Republic 9-4792

HOUSEMAN for country; plain cook; write, giving full particulars Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELLOR, swimming, senior; life saver; Christian Science camp. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR SEASON or longer, house completely furnished; 9 rooms, 3 baths, open porch, 2-car garage; $150 monthly or season rates, 158 Hampton Rd., Garden City, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 8235.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

INQUIRIES are invited from manufacturers seeking sales representation on Pacific Coast. T. E. PRINCE, Marketing Service, Russ Bldg., San Francisco.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th St. N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—8 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

HERTS.—Higgins, Cardinal Avenue, Boreham Wood, near London; two vacancies Coronation week or longer; reasonable terms; twin beds.

YOUNG man desires gentlemen guests; mountain chalet; servant; open fires; large porch, garden. GORDON HEARD, Intervale, N. H.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examinations for admission to the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, May 1, 1937, at the Parkman School, South Boston, beginning at 9 a. m.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Beautiful new two-family brick house and garage; all modern improvements; ideal location; open for inspection. Apts. to rent.
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Avenue SHore Road 5-6700

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs. 26 E. Parkway Tel 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN and WOMEN wanted to sell first quality silk hosiery; full or part time; good commissions. Call WI. 7-9374.
BRENMORE SILK HOSIERY CO.
55 West 42nd St. New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Room and board in real home; pleasant room, private bath; excellent food; large grounds on quiet street; fine trees and garden. 178 Soundview Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room, adjoining bath, kitchen; private; evenings, Fri., Sat., Sun. PEACE, Apt. H-1, 416 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; single, comfortable room with running water. Tel. CIRcle 9267.

PLUSHING, N. Y.—Charming double room, twin beds, shower; single with bath; rural surroundings; 23 minutes Penn. Station; subway convenient; $10 and $5.50. FL. 9-5006.

N. Y. C.—Clean attractive room, good home; sec to appreciate; convenient transportation. BORN, 1276 Lexington Ave. (Cor. 86th St.). Sacramento 2-8999.

N. Y. C., 1 W. 68th St., Apt. 6-W—Single rooms, $6-$7; kitchen privileges; ladies only; French spoken; opposite church and park.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Large furnished room and kitchen; also single; facing Drive. UNiversity 4-6547.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BAKERY production man, 14 years' practical baking experience; also demonstrator for leading organization; able instruct new accounts; relish hard work; willing to travel; will locate anywhere; best references. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HIGH SCHOOL student with excellent qualifications wishes position as counselor in boys' camp. Write "COUNSELOR," 52 Garretson Rd., White Plains, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse, experienced, capable, fond of children; willing; go anywhere; excellent references. Write M-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION—Middle-aged, refined, educated, exp.; elderly lady or couple; refined home. Box K-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED saleslady, trustworthy and capable. Phone Oakwood 3508, MAY SMYSER, 4 Alameda Pl., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

REFINED, educated widow desires position as home or traveling companion; can drive car. Christian Scientists preferred. Box F-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

FINGER LAKES region, New York State, famous for scenic beauty and comfort; address this office for summer houses and cottages. JOHN N. ROSS, Goss Building, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Old fashioned Cape Cod, 9 rooms 4 fireplaces, 4 chambers, bath and extra lavatory, garage; unusual lot and location; sea and golf nearby. Samuel D. Amen, Pocasset, Mass. or E. H. Blake, HUB 5231 (Boston)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATHARINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE
Tel. GA. 2172
Students broadcasting commercial programs. 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED—One or two room furnished apartment, with piano, for young lady; May and June; centrally located. New York City. Address Box X-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503, Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-1940, Opp. Empire State Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

Remarkable Value!
$44.50 Studio Divan
With solid maple arms, innerspring mattresses, and portable back. Rust, plum, green, blue.
$29.95
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
L'Aiglon Fashions
COMPLETE LINE
$2.98 to $8.98
Second Floor of Fashions
FOSTER-BESSE
Fine Clothing Since 1877
Men's Suits $19.50 to $29.50
Union Label
Topcoats $19.50 to $29.50
Union Label
Buy for cash and get more value.

WOMEN
Walk on Air in
Air-O-Pedic Shoes
Sold Exclusively by
SHOE-CRAFT, 17 P. O. Arcade

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golden Guernsey
America's Table Milk
More Minerals—Deeper Cream Line
Sold only by
SUNNY VALLEY FARM
In Greenwich, Bridge St. Tel. 2080

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

BICYCLES
Enjoy the Spring and Summer riding one of the Iver-Johnson Bicycles.
$32.50 to $45.00
Greenwich Hardware
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

Shortcake Biscuit
25c a Dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.
(Newton Robertson's Bakery)

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

SPORTING BOOKS
Large assortment on Sailing, Yachting, Archery, Horsemanship, Swimming, and many others.
Witkower's 77 Asylum St.

Do You Know
that we have an exceptionally nice quality assortment of
Canned Vegetables
that retails 2 cans for 25c?
If not, we want you to.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

MERIDEN

MRS. HEFLIN'S
DINING ROOMS
A Famous Place to Dine
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
No Liquor 1079 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE VAULTS
Store Your Furs in New Britain's Only Cold Storage Vaults
Connecticut Furriers INCORPORATED

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember
MOTHER'S DAY
Sunday, May 9th
CARDS FROM 5c UP
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
849 CHAPEL STREET

THE
EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 ORANGE STREET

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Flowers and Plants
from
Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042 9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

TERMITE CONTROL
Terminix Insulation Co.
42 Commerce Street Norwalk
PHONE 562

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Gossard, Lily of France, Nemo, Nu-Back, Carter's, Warner's Le Gant.
Fittings by a graduate corsetiere.
Alterations Free
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. South Norwalk

RUG CLEANING
Our Used Furniture Exchange
is to meet a need, where you may get rid of unwanted pieces of furniture, or find a piece you want.
COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Grove Street Darien

MONARCH
Food Products
WHITLOCK'S MARKET
Prime Meat, Fish and Poultry
PHONE 745 16 MAIN ST., NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stamford's Style Center for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Hartwell-Delap Co.
48 PARK ROW STAMFORD
You will find—right here in STAMFORD—a Stock of the Leading Brands of men's wear, boys' clothes, men's shoes, chauffeurs' and butlers' apparel—as complete as the most exclusive Metropolitan Stores—and reasonably priced.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
MAIN STREET AT SUMMER
For the Greatest Savings You've Made in Years Be Sure and Shop Miller's During Our Great
December in April Sale!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
18 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

SAVE on these 3-piece fur-trimmed SUITS
A special purchase of Imported Shetlands
All the new coronation shades.
Blue—Rose—Green
SIZES 12-20
Wolf Trimmed $35.75
VALUES UP TO $49.75
MANTELL & MARTIN
254 ATLANTIC STREET
BRANCH: PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

FUR STORAGE
ON PREMISES
M. Moltasch and Son
278-280 MAIN STREET
Phone 4-1044 *for messenger.*

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Like Nice SILK STOCKINGS? Then try our "ARABELLE"
They are the best low-priced silk stocking you can buy—wear longer, look as good as stockings costing much more, and wear equal to much higher priced hose, too.
All the new Spring Shades in Chiffon and Light Service weights. A pair 79c
Mail Orders Filled
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Join our "St. Mary's" all wool Blanket Club
A luxurious, three tone double bed size blanket at an exceptional price.
$12.75 each
75c Down — 50c Weekly
The Miller & Peck Co.

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
KARMELKORN
85 East Main St.
Phone 3-9434
See it made

We Have a Complete Line of Corsets
LILY OF FRANCE
FORM FIT WARNER'S FLEXIES
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

HENRI'S
BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
11 Leavenworth St. Phone 4-5176

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

SECRETARY SERVICE
406 Mercantile Trust Building
Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, Maryland
Use this as your office. Let us receive your mail and telephone messages; write the letters you dictate; substitute for your secretary; answer correspondence.
TYPING CHARGES MODERATE
PHONE: PLAZA 6625

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing Care of the Scalp Waving — Manicuring Facials Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
Hughes, 100 State St. Tel. 4-4749

BUDGET YOUR FUEL
At lowest April prices
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
AMBRICOAL
BLACKBURN, Inc.
PHONE 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER
PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Parlor City Shoe Store
Beautiful I. Miller Shoes
and
Other good makes of Shoes
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning
Not Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION
DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

GOLD NUGGET ANTHRACITE
"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies — Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Coronation Colors
are prominent in the new accessories, ties, scarfs, belts, handkerchiefs—to harmonize with new summer costumes now being shown
at
McLEAN'S
Women — *Children*

Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES
904 PRESS BUILDING
MEN'S SHOES ORDERED
$5.00 Up

Barnes Flower Shop
If you knew how mothers felt about your thought of them, you would not forget that
MOTHER'S DAY BOUQUET
Riviera Theatre Building
G. STUART MACE, Mgr., Phone 2-4045
SYRACUSE SHOP, 205 Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

Costs No More Than a Fine Piano and Is Easy to Play
Hammond Electric Organ
For Your Home, Club or Church.
Call for Details
WEEKS & DICKINSON
39 CHENANGO STREET

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

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CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

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Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

A Good Place to Buy Woman's Apparel is at
SPENCER'S
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
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TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

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Hairdresser
Tel. 1101 67 Pondfield Rd.

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Complete Line of
Masonry Supplies
BRICK—CEMENT—LIME—PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AVENUE RI. 5090

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994

FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

A Better Service for You
BRUCE
RADIO SERVICE
DELAWARE 7037
41 LINVIEW TERRACE

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil *Range Oil* *Kerosene*
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Williams & Dye Co. ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing, Heating Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Long Island

BALDWIN

Baldwin General Supply Company
Norge Gas Range
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paint
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Freeport 1492

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Charles E. Whitehead & Sons
Hardware, Paints and House Furnishings
14 No. Grand Ave. Freeport 2932

FAR ROCKAWAY

Bert's Orthopedic Shoes
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes of the Better Grade
X-Ray Fitting
1923 Mott Avenue
FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

ROSE BUSHES
FERTILIZERS
GRASS SEED
of Outstanding Quality
DALSIMER - Florist
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst

FLUSHING

SPRING SALE
DRESSES
Including Prints
REDUCED FOR CLEARANCE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 minimum charge
41-16 MAIN ST. Phone Ind. 3-5235

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FREE STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

It's a Treat to Eat Good Meat
Austin Court Market
71-15 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-1400—1401
Something New! HONOR BRAND Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
Also Specialties in Wedding and Shower Favors
10 Church Street, Freeport Tel. 2458

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT *(Continued)*

Litwak's Great 15th Anniversary Sale

Buy now and save before rising market

80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

TEL. FREEPORT 3958

Peppiatt & Schneider

Upholstery and Slip Covers Made to Order

Boat Cushions

R. Peppiatt, Salesman

33 W. Merrick Road

PROTECT YOUR FURS

SPECIALIZED STORAGE SERVICE — Remodeling and New Coats now at Summer Low Prices

Cloth Coats Cleaned and Stored, $3.50

Furs 2% Valuation—Min. $2.00

WEISS, E. Merrick Road

PHONE FREEPORT 4405

Repairs and Sales

RADIOS, VACUUM CLEANERS

WASHING MACHINES

REFRIGERATORS and ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Household Efficiency

80 MERRICK ROAD FREEPORT 3985

GREAT NECK

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS — 40 CUTTER MILL ROAD

Wadsworth Service Stations

GREAT NECK 3931

BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FARMER GRAY

Choice Fruit and Vegetables

FREE DELIVERY

Call Hempstead 2159

Fulton Ave. and Front St.

HEMPSTEAD 2323

Niddrie-Foss Tire Corp.

GOODRICH TIRES

GOODRICH BATTERIES

TEXACO GAS and OIL

FRANKLIN AND BEDELL STREETS

ARNELL'S

MEN'S SHOP, Inc.

Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

STETSON HATS

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HOLLIS—St. Albans

CARLO BEAUTY SHOP

205-19 HOLLIS AVENUE

All Items 25c for entire week.

Expert Service

PERMANENT ENDS, $2

PERMANENT WAVE, $3 to $5

HOLLIS 5-9794

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Funeral Directors

HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director

THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026

THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

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Authorized Sales Ford Service

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Used Cars and Trucks: Roosevelt Av. at 73 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

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MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens

Prompt Deliveries

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Smart Millinery Shoppe

Exclusive Millinery

REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165TH STREET

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400

for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage

John Inc.

CREATIVE FURRIERS

89-67 164 STREET

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Garden Supplies—Mazda Lamps

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88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

JOHN WATTS

CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS

87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.

Telephone Lynbrook 8422

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SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.

COAL AND FUEL OIL

QUALITY FUELS

Telephones: Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 555

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT

Individual Laundry, Inc.

TELEPHONES

BLUE POINT 420

Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149

Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

COATS — SUITS

DRESSES

Newest and Smartest

Lowest in Price

PHILECE GOWNS

Queens Theatre Bldg. Queens Village

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching

Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop

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Queens Village, N. Y.

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Refrigerated Fur Storage

Remodeling and Repairing at low summer rates

COHEN'S FUR SHOP

JAMAICA AVE. COR. 104TH ST. RICH HILL 2-8314

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Individual Hair Styles to Suit Your Personality

Special—Three 50c Items for $1 from Monday to Wednesday

Offering a free home facial treatment. Will teach you how to take care of your skin.

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(R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.)

The SMART SHOP

EDITH SCHWARTZ

Millinery

Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats

106-13 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-8360

The ALBEE FRENCH CLEANERS and DYERS

TAILORS AND FURRIERS

Furs Cleaned, Remodeled and Stored

Protect your Winter Clothes from moths. Have them cleaned by the Albee Cleaners.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

113-19 MYRTLE AVE VIRGINIA 7-3618

20 Years' Experience in

PERMANENT WAVING

No electricity—No machine $5.00 and Up

Phone for free consultation

VANITY BEAUTY SHOP

EMILIE FREY, Mgr.

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

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Repairing All Makes of Cars

Experts on Generators and Ignition

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Bus. Rich. Hill 2-5017 Res. Vir. 7-1888

George Dotterweich

General Auto Repairing — Established 1898

Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty

Authorized Pennzoil Dealer

Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting

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Cleve. 3-4785. Night, Call Cleve. 3-6034

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Ridgewood

Bob's Millinery Shop

5634 Myrtle Avenue

Hats individually designed by Bob's

Large Workshop on Premises

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

EXCLUSIVE — YES

But Never Expensive

Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops

Children's Outfitters

90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1815 9 A.M.-1 P.M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Park Grand Service Station

TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE

N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

SUITS-COATS-DRESSES and MILLINERY

SPECIAL PRICES This Week

Lido Modes Shop

268 Merrick Road

HERMAN BROWN

MEN'S WEAR

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks

Worsted-Tex Clothes

9 NO. PARK AVENUE TEL. R. V. C. 2540

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE *(Continued)*

SPORT SHOES for MEN and WOMEN

PEERLESS SHOE STORE

22 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CTR.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.

Insurance

102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE 3-8362

58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

TEL. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE

New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.

BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.

274 MERRICK RD.

Refrigerators
Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Wiring and Fixtures

THE ELECTRIC SHOP

HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.

111-A North Park Avenue

Rockville Cen. 6429

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE

of all kinds by

Charles J. Schoen

Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.

9 South Third Avenue

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

TEL. OAK 6500

FAIRBANKS 4-4305

James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta

Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.

45 GRAMATAN AVENUE

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

Again NORGE *Leads*

REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS

Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.

23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON

OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

MATRIX SHOES

Sold at

Dave Weisberger Inc.

17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Arch Built Shoes Sold at

1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP

WILLSON - ADAMS

Coal—Coke—Oil

Lehigh Valley Anthracite

10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE

Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

INTERIOR SERVICE CO.

Floors renovated and reconditioned any finish to suit your purpose.

A Complete Moth-proofing Service

E. S. KOESTLE

136 RICH AVENUE OAKWOOD 3359

Complete Optical Service

Dr. M. K. LEEDS

and Staff

OPTOMETRISTS

33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon

Phone Oakwood 1188

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon

LEAB & MEYERS

GORHAM COMMUNITY

STERLING SILVER and CHINA

1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

22-24 WATER STREET

Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR

Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators

Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50

$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6 22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.

361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

Kathryn Hayes

INCORPORATED

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING

4 to 24-Hour Service

Spotless. Odorless Non-Shrinkable

33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Complete Optical Service

Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF

Optometrists

205 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE

15 NO. MAIN STREET PORT CHESTER

150 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

ELLEN HUSTIS

DESSERT SHOP

Catering—Also

Tea Sandwiches—3.00 hundred

Canapes

Exclusive Selection of Desserts

10 Eastchester Rd. New Rochelle 8040

I. B. COHEN

507 Main Street

Featuring the best for

MEN AND BOYS

Hickey-Freeman Clothes

Dobbs and Stetson Hats

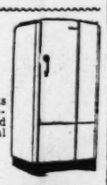
Nettleton Shoes

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE *(Continued)*

Edison General Electric Hot Point Refrigerator

Sensational speed freezer cuts operating time and costs practically one-half. Can be financed by us through the General Electric plan.



96.45 up

Komar Electric Shop

313 North Ave. New Rochelle 2799

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY

"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE

CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS

Phone ENTERPRISE 7002

John Fordyce & Co.

CARPENTERS and BUILDERS

—Alterations—

NEW ROCHELLE, 8218-J

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Charles Schellig Inc.

4719 White Plains Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Jersey Pork Store and Prime Meats

Deutches Wurst Geschaft

Dr. Paul Schickler

Optometrist

2 W. FORDHAM ROAD

BRONX, N. Y.

Call SEdgwick 3-0909 For an Appointment

A. FREY

212 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y. near Heath Ave.

Delicatessen and Grocery

All Salads Home Made

Home made Crumb and Apple Cake, baked on the premises, is our SATURDAY SPECIAL

Phone HALIFAX 5-1815

ROSE & ALFRED

Beauty Salon

High Class Beauty Services at Moderate Prices

3425 Jerome Ave., near Mosholu Parkway

Phone OLinville 2-9732

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUCKMINSTER 4-9028

Wonder Beauty Shop

Specials All Week

Permanent Waving—

All Beauty Culture Work

758 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Entrance 1 Flight Up Prop. L. Cumming

FRED HERBST SONS

MORTICIANS

7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.

83 Hanson Place

Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

AN OIL-BURNER

With the patented principle of turning oil into gas, which makes it clean, quiet, most economical and absolutely safe. Demonstration in your home. Anywhere in Brooklyn, New York, or Long Island.

MATTHEW H. OLTHOUSE

205 East 17th St. BUckminster 4-0833

Manhattan

OLD AND WORN FUR COATS

WANTED

WE PAY HIGH CASH PRICES

For Mink, Persian, Hudson Seal, Squirrel, Krimmer, Leopard, Caracul and other furs.

J. F. Fur Co., 110 W. 34 St. CHick. 4-4408, opp. Macy's, Rm. 503

Don't fail to get our cash offer

THE FUNERAL CHURCH

TRafalgar 7-8200

Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

FURNITURE

CLEANED — REPAIRED

•

UPHOLSTERED

•

CARL W. SCHWABE

188 WEST 10TH ST. CH. 3-7458

DISPENSING

OPTICIANS

KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE

Incorporated

12 EAST 46TH STREET

(Between 5th and Madison)

NEW YORK CITY

F. E. Holmes & Son

F. Irving Holmes

Funeral Home

141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE

Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421

59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.

Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Lending Library . Greeting Cards

Stationery . Lingerie . Toys

Books . Gifts

Gertrude A. Neuscheler

SChuyler 4-9476 137 W. 86th St.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

DONGAN HILLS

HARDY PERENNIAL AND ALPINE PLANTS

For the Rockery, Home Grounds, or Cut Flowers. Spring and Fall Chrysanthemums, Roses and Shrubs.

ANTHONY BISSO

42 WHITAKER PLACE, DONGAN HILLS

Phone Dongan Hills 6-2636

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke

Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal

Lowest prices in many years, guaranteed until May 15th.

A. GILMOUR

Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.

"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"

16-18 NEW DORP LANE (Cor. Second Street)

Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

PORT RICHMOND

I. A. SILVIE & SON

Funeral Service

69 Richmond Avenue

Port Richmond, N. Y.

GIbraltar 2-0304

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS

INCORPORATED

Unexcelled Grade A Milk

in

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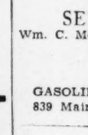

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12-8

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COMPLETE WITH ATTACHMENTS

Reg. $65.40, Now $39.95

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE *(Continued)*

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Kitchen Proved

ALEX. F. JONES ELECTRIC CO.

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Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.

(The Store With the Green Front)

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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Famous

"Known for Great Value-Giving"

Spring and Summer Showing of

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Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.

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Modernize That Old Kitchen

An inexpensive addition to your kitchen which will give it a more pleasing appearance.

HENRY F. RAAB INC

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Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies

Baked as you would bake them And right before your eyes!

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Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

FEATURING—Coats—Suits—Dresses Redingotes—Cape Ensembles in leading shades. Prices range from $6.95

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Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

Gifts Chase Lamps, Novelties for the Buffet Supper in Chromium, Clocks and All Electric Appliances.

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RAY KLINE INC.

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Exclusive Distributors of

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CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES

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(Over 25 Years' Experience)

PERMANENT WAVES

to suit all kinds of hair.

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WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

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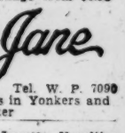

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!

BEAUTY SERVICE 50c

PERMANENTS $5 up

201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.

"Patronized by Particular People"

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC BURNER

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YONKERS

The Fashion Shop

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Reductions to 33⅓%

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Cartoons of the Week

U.S. GOVERNMENT EXPENSES
"WHEE! UP HILL AT 50 MILES AN HOUR!"
EASY TO GET UP—
IT'S TIME TO GET STARTED DOWN BUT IT WILL BE MUCH HARDER THAN GOING UP!
—BUT HARD TO GET DOWN.

—McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune

Reversing Natural Laws

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

Spring Fashion Notes

NOTHING LIKE A GOOD COLD PLUNGE, I ALWAYS SAY!
YUP! GOOD COLD PLUNGE! YES SIR!
YEAH—GREAT STUFF! SURE IS!
VERY INVIGORATING! YOU BET!
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
ECONOMY

—Herblock in Orange, N. J., Daily Courier

And Who'll Be the First One In?

—Elderman in Washington Post

The Mountain Comes to Mohammed

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle

Whoa!

Worth Knowing

TODAY, IN AMERICA, TWO FAMILIES OUT OF THREE OWN RADIOS. IN 1920 THERE WERE ONLY 1000 RADIO SETS IN ALL AMERICA

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Sometimes'

The Greek word which is regularly translated "sometimes" in our Common Version of the New Testament is not employed in its familiar modern sense of "occasionally." In the seventeenth century, when the King James translation was prepared, "sometimes" was equivalent to our modern "once," which is an exact translation of the Greek term *pote*.

Applying this rule to two familiar Bible passages we find that instead of affirming that he and his friends were "sometimes" guilty of foolishness, disobedience, and other errors (Titus 3:3), Paul is pointing out that "once upon a time" th / did such things—but now they are "saved . . . by the washing of regeneration" (v. 5). Similarly, when we read in Eph. 5:8, "Ye were sometimes darkness," the meaning surely is: "There was a time when you were nothing but darkness" (Weymouth: Fifth Edition).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Place Card Favors

A young girl has made attractive place card favors which she has sold through candy shops in her town. These favors are made from paper ice cream spoons. Faces are painted on the bowls of the spoons with India ink and water colors, each one humorously different. The spoons are dressed in ballet costumes—two small paper lace doilies make the petticoats and colored tulle ribbon the skirts; two-colored ribbon is tied about the neck with a large bow at the back. The handles of the spoons are set in large colored gumdrops and thus the ladies stand up bravely. From the neck of each ballerina a small card (on which is to be written the guest's name) is hung by a cord.

She makes these attractive place card favors upon order and to match party color schemes—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: One of the President's supporters argues that we ought to have more Supreme Court judges because the nation's population has increased. Which ought to lead someone to start a movement to have two or three presidents instead of one.

Punch: An American author is said to have written a fifty-thousand-word novel without using the letter "e." We not very hopefully await a volume of Memoirs in which the author makes no use of the letter "I."

New Yorker: A film authority reports that attendance at the movies is running at about 90,000,000 a week. Out of that number, there must be fully seven or eight people who like those pictures of jazz orchestras.

Western Leader: Between 4000 and 5000 postmasters are still Republicans. For that matter, they're the stillest of all Republicans.

Whitsitt Impress: Footprints on the sands of time are not made by sitting down.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A theme of springtime has been woven into today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

CQIWTVRN ITY CKKJ KL ITY EKLI NUQCKOKFE ZYQFIH KL UKPYUH EMOVRN RVNTIE QOY ITY RYG JQRWY LOKWSE KL LOKITH RYI QRJ YITYOYQU WTVLLKR.

Factual Figuring

To the difference, if any, between six dozen dozen and half a dozen dozen —— add the number of years in a decade ——; subtract the number of acres in a square mile ——; multiply by the number of dollars represented by a United States gold eagle ——, and divide by the number of cups of flour to a pound ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a McCredie, Mo., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing THINK to ATONE in 5 moves.

How Can It Be Done?

A boy has a box containing just 7 apples. He wishes to divide these apples among his 7 playmates, so that each will get 1 apple, and yet leave one apple in the box. How can this be done?

Animals for the Word Zoo

A Los Angeles reader shares the following list of "animals for the Word Zoo." The first has been checked by way of example. Can you check the others?

1	bear	imitate	
2	seal	club	
3	shrew	undergo	✓
4	ferret	tease	
5	ape	pierce	
6	sloth	confirm	
7	mule	hunt	
8	bat	termagant	
9	drill	indolence	
10	badger	slipper	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Friends

Monitor Camera Club from M. V. Cecil, Dallas, Texas

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Rare News

One person picks up a newspaper and begins to read any item having fairly long, well-punctuated sentences. At the first comma he inserts before the pause the word "before"; at the next comma, the word "behind," and so on alternately. Before each semicolon or period he reads "before and behind." The effect is very comical and it takes some time for the listeners to guess the cause.

M. E. V., Hadley, Mass.

Chastening

It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected by it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and, indeed, of every age of the world, have passed through this fiery persecution.—Addison.

Quotation for Today

DO you know what it is to be failing every day, and yet to be sure that your life, is as a whole, in its great movement and meaning, not failing but succeeding?
—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Sunbonnet Sue

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

Modern Elizabethan

An English dramatist was asked to check and correct some dialogue in a Hollywood film dealing with Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. He pointed out that to make Queen Elizabeth say, "Well, Mary, I guess I've got one up on you," was hardly the language of the period.

The producer altered it and proudly displayed the amended version, with the comment: "It's a hundred per cent Elizabethan now."

It read: "Well, Mary, I guess I've got one up on you, forsooth."—Tit-Bits.

The Right Man

"May I ask your profession?" said one of the older residents of the boarding house.

"Sculptor," said the new comer.

"Good!" exclaimed the other. "You're just the man we want. Would you mind carving this roast of beef?"—Grit.

Enthusiastic

Neighbor (to person in adjoining seat who is vigorously clapping): "You seem to enjoy the music."

Clapper: "Well, as a matter of fact, I don't know very much about music; but I am a great applauder."

Daily Anecdote

A Running Stream

The famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby, though universally admired for his great knowledge, continued to study all through the years of his teaching.

On one occasion he was asked if he persisted in his studies because he did not have enough to impart to his pupils.

"No, not exactly," he repiled. "It is because I prefer that they should be supplied from a running stream rather than a stagnant pool."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Matching the mood of the soft glamorous beauty of lovely spring nights are the new dance frocks of frothy net and ethereal chiffon.

Factual Figuring: 792 (6 dozen dozen is 6x12x12; 864. Half a dozen dozen is 6x12; 72. The difference is 792) plus 10, minus 640, times 10, divided by 4, equals 405.

Letter Changing: Think, thine, shine, shone, stone, atone.

How Can It Be Done: He gave one apple to each of 6 of his playmates, and then gave the seventh playmate the box with the apple in it.

Animals for the Word Zoo: Bear—undergo; seal—confirm; shrew—termagant; ferret—hunt; ape—imitate; sloth—indolence; mule—slipper; bat—club; drill—pierce; badger—tease.

More Howlers

"Marlborough always went into battle with the fixed determination to win or lose."

"The typical Frenchman is the man who was born in France, lives in France all his life, and speaks French."

"The grizzly bear builds its den in the Rockies where it sits still and grizzles all day."

"Substitute means the right article made out of the wrong stuff."

Quick Change

Leading Man: "I can't play Hamlet tonight with a growth like this. You must give me the price of a shave."

Manager: "Fifteen cents? Can't be done. We'll do Macbeth instead."—Montreal Herald.

Definite

"Shall I play the 'The Fairies' Frolic'?"

"No, please don't—I dislike it!"

"Well, then, shall I play 'Woodland Whisperings'?"

"No, please don't—I like it!"—Punch.

Not a Farmer

"What? Back in the city again? I thought you were a farmer."

"You made the same mistake that I did."

Comedian

Monitor Camera Club from E. J. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recompense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

A widow who was without close friends to help her or sufficient money to defend her rights, owned a piece of land for which a false claimant was making strong demands for possession; and she seemed about to lose that which was rightfully hers.

An engineer who likewise was without surplus funds, knew of the condition. He could not sit idly by; so he decided to survey the land and be a witness for her in court. This he did. It required many trips to the farm, and the spending of much time in mathematical calculations and gaining information bearing on the court case; but indisputable boundary lines and a clear title were thus established for the widow.

Many surrounding farmers, however, learning of the fine work and reasonable rates of the engineer, sought his services as a surveyor. This gave him several months of employment, for which he was well remunerated.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"The Child on the Judgment-Seat" (L. O. C.)—We are happy to quote in its entirety the poem which this friend is seeking. It was published in the May, 1891, issue of The Christian Science Journal.

The Child on the Judgment-Seat

Where hast been toiling all day, sweet-heart,
That thy brow is burdened and sad?
The Master's work may make weary feet,
But it leaves the spirit glad.

Was thy garden nipped with the mid-night frost,
Or scorched with the mid-day glare?
Were thy vines laid low, or thy lilies crushed,
That thy face is so full of care?

"No pleasant garden-toils were mine!—
I have sat on the judgment-seat,
Where the Master sits at eve and calls
The children around His feet."

How camest thou on the judgment-seat,
Sweet-heart? Who set thee there?
'Tis a lonely and lofty seat for thee,
And well might fill thee with care.

"I climbed on the judgment-seat myself,
I have sat there alone all day,
For it grieved me to see the children around
Idling their life away.

"They wasted the Master's precious seed,
They wasted the precious hours;
They trained not the vines, nor gathered the fruits,
And they trampled the sweet, meek flowers."

And what hast thou done on the judgment-seat,
Sweet-heart? What didst thou there?
Would the idlers heed thy childish voice?
Did the garden mend by thy care?

"Nay, that grieved me more! I called and I cried,
But they left me there forlorn;
My voice was weak, and they heeded not,
Or they laughed my words to scorn."

Ah, the judgment-seat was not for thee!
The servants were not thine!
And the eyes which adjudge the praise and the blame
See further than thine or mine.

The Voice that shall sound there at eve, sweet-heart,
Will not raise its tones to be heard.
It will hush the earth, and hush the hearts,
And none will resist its Word.

Poem Wanted (C. M.)—This inquirer is seeking the title and source of the following lines:

Let me today do something that shall take away
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum, a little more.

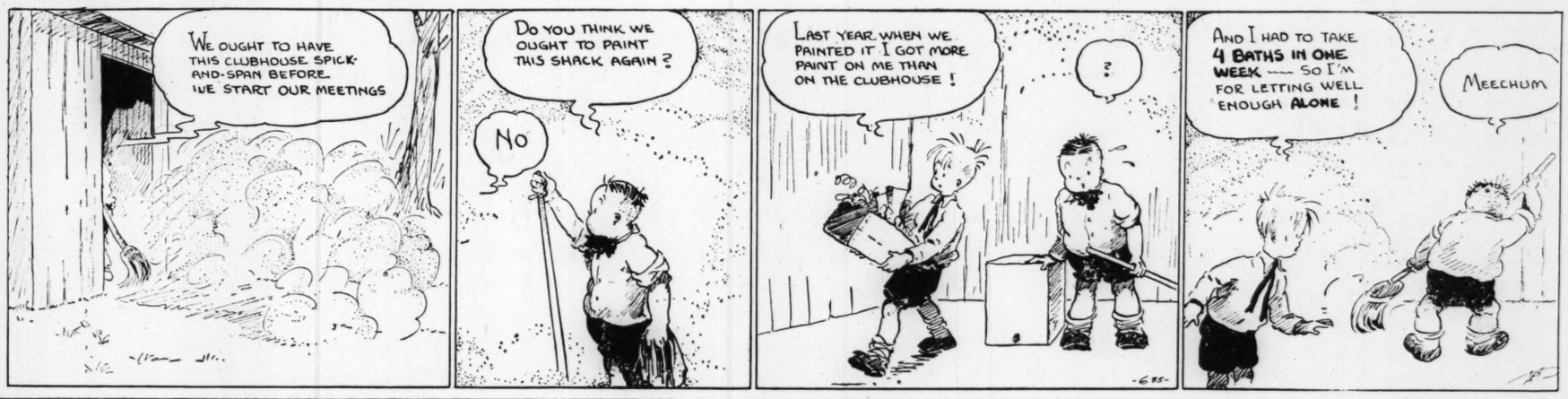
Our readers are invited to aid us in the search.

Nimble Earnestness

A man must keep his earnestness nimble, to escape ridicule.—D. H. Lawrence.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cleaning Days*

By LE PELLEY


WE OUGHT TO HAVE THIS CLUBHOUSE SPICK-AND-SPAN BEFORE WE START OUR MEETINGS
DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO PAINT THIS SHACK AGAIN?
NO
LAST YEAR WHEN WE PAINTED IT I GOT MORE PAINT ON ME THAN ON THE CLUBHOUSE!
?
AND I HAD TO TAKE 4 BATHS IN ONE WEEK — SO I'M FOR LETTING WELL ENOUGH ALONE!
MEECHUM

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wilbur Widgeon Arrives*

By THE HAGERS

PROFESSOR WIDGEON HURRIED PAST. "WHERE ARE YOU GOING, SIR, SO FAST?"
"MY BROTHER'S DUE AT HALF-PAST EIGHT," HE ANSWERED. "I'M AFRAID I'M LATE."
"WHERE ARE YOUR GRIPS?" PROFESSOR CRIED, AS HE REACHED WILBUR WIDGEON'S SIDE.
HE RAISED HIS EYES, THEN CLOSED HIS TOME. "MY GRIPS? I MUST HAVE LEFT THEM HOME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

British-American Trade Peace?

MANY of the closest students of the problem of peace are agreed that an easing of economic distress would do more than anything else to relieve tensions which have built up dictatorship and a world-wide arms race. And many economists unite in declaring that an improvement in trade relations between Britain and America is the most likely key to a general appeasement.

A lead toward economic co-operation among the democratic countries was given last fall when the Franco-British-American monetary stabilization arrangement was made. But to be fully effective it needs to be followed by arrangements which will also bring commercial and tariff policies into harmony. France and the United States have made a reciprocal trade agreement. Efforts have been under way for months to obtain one between Britain and the United States. The chief hitch is the system of empire preferences by which England gives special concessions to members of the British Commonwealth.

These do not fit at all with the system of reciprocal agreements Secretary Hull has so far made with fourteen countries. The Hull trade policy is to make these arrangements inclusive and extend the concessions to all other nations who do not discriminate against the United States. But Britain has been following a policy of special exclusive deals with individual nations. This policy has kept some countries from agreements with the United States which would be broadened to include all nations. And particularly have the Ottawa agreements been a stumbling block. Lately even Germany, which has had a system of virtual barter, has shown more readiness than Britain to ease restrictions under the American system.

Now from Ottawa comes news that Canada, which has a very useful reciprocal agreement with the United States, is trying to act as honest broker to reconcile British and American trade policies. The plan would be for Canada and other members of the Commonwealth to forgo special preferences they enjoy in the British market to facilitate a British-American agreement which, under the Hull method, would be broadened so as to give them all in return freer access to the American market. It is said that in particular Empire preferences on products such as apples, wheat and tobacco might be given up, and that if the English market were thus opened to American farmers and fruit growers the United States might be able to open its market to English and dominion products of other kinds.

If the Roosevelt Administration wishes to press its new drive on monopoly one very likely way would be to reduce tariffs on goods whose prices have been skyrocketing lately. This might make possible a mutually advantageous bargain with Britain.

Only two days ago James A. Farrell, former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation told the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce:

> It would be of the utmost consequence to the future of international trade in general were Great Britain, in her trade relations with the United States, to align her foreign commercial policy more closely to that of America.

And over and above the economic gain is the great gain for a more peaceful world. Enlightened thought in all the English-speaking countries is earnestly hoping that statesmen will seize this great opportunity for economic disarmament.

Man of Letters

THE art of literature, or at least the practice of letters, still flourishes. Few items of information can have given so much undiluted pleasure during the early months of 1937 as the statement, recently divulged in the press, that Mr. Algernon Ashton, otherwise an ordinary citizen of Britain, was the author of 2700 letters on public affairs.

Numerous as are the blessings conferred upon mankind by the invention of the telephone and the motorcar, it has from time to time been suggested that letter writing by no means benefits from them. These annihilators of distance provide simpler methods of communication than are afforded by the pen. But such thoughts are now happily proved to be groundless. Neither the Roman Pliny, nor the eighteenth century Horace Walpole, has equaled the output of a contemporary of Henry Ford.

It is true that Mr. Ashton's letters differ somewhat from those of his most illustrious predecessors. In this, the temper of the age, the greater speed of modern existence, undoubtedly affects them. Walpole's letters, for example, were sent to private friends, and came into the possession of the public only after the lapse of many years. Mr. Ashton, saving time, brought his own letters directly to the public notice by sending them to the press. Moreover, Walpole's letters were about things that had happened to himself in the past; Mr. Ashton's were about what ought to happen to other things. He was, for example, the first observer to point out that St. Paul's needed washing.

These details, however, are but trifles. What really matters is that this literary art continues to prosper. The writer is indeed a man of letters (to the editor).

"OH, TO BE in England" in April, sighed the poet. This year everyone seems to be going in May.

Guernica

FEROCITY reminiscent of that depicted by Goya in those terrible etchings again centers horrified attention on bleeding Spain. The raid on Guernica by air bombers and machine gunners was more than a deliberate, cold-blooded slaughter of a fleeing populace; more than a siege on civilian morale. It was an assault on the humane sensibilities of civilized people everywhere.

The human mind is inclined to be shocked at new knowledge of how cruel it can be. It imagines that it can go on devising ever more destructive machines for the slaughter of human beings, can go on thinking in terms of shrapnel, incendiary bombs, leaden hailstorms and poison fogs, and become kinder, as it were, in inverse proportion to the increasing outward manifestation of latent cruelty.

Guernica—not a military objective, well behind the lines—will long remind students of history of the grimness of so-called military necessity. But the raid there was intended to provide "education" in another sense. The dictatorial ruler or would-be ruler is accustomed to persuading people to obey his dictates by showing folk what will happen to them if they don't. In a way, the slaughter of the helpless in hospitals, of fathers, mothers and children in the streets and the fields in which they stood defenseless against robot vultures, was only propaganda.

But the point of it was felt beyond the outskirts of Guernica—where, by the way, an armament factory was left untouched by the highly systematized raiding machine. Beyond the borders of all Spain the bombs' burst could be heard, shattering the silences in chancelleries, echoing in indignant thunder in Britain's House of Commons. On the Thames a move was made to study possibilities of evacuating the civilians from Bilbao lest another Guernica be enacted there. That is what war has come to in 1937: even another country's war, the minute the implications of modern methods are realized, becomes intolerable to contemplate.

Monkey Business

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN in New York City was the scene of a recent scientific experiment in which the modus operandi included a box filled with sand, a rope, a pulley, a monkey and a circus trainer. Men have a habit of theorizing and sometimes proceeding without a basis of definite proof; but on this occasion a disputed theory underwent a visual demonstration before dozens of onlookers.

What happens when a monkey climbs a rope, threaded through an overhead pulley, with a box of sand of the same weight as the animal attached to the rope's other end? The conductor of a radio program had presented this problem to a contestant who had answered that the box would rise as the monkey climbed upward. Unfortunately, it was this reply which kept the man from winning the first prize.

Physicists and mathematicians throughout the United States volubly protested the decision; but still other experts upheld the judgment already delivered. Now when experts fail to agree, what should be done to arrive at the truth? Said the professor who had done the quizzing on the air-wave show: "We'll find a monkey and some sand, and let the animal give us the answer."

At the appointed time professors from many universities appeared, but most of them were shy about expressing a definite opinion. Following the afternoon performance of a circus in the Garden came this added show without additional charge. "Gratis" was the word for the monkey business.

Sam, the climber, came perilously near to making monkeys of the men watching him. For some reason, he disregarded the commands from his anxious trainer and perversely climbed every handy thing but the dangling rope. He dashed the sand out of the box, which had to be refilled and weighed again. Two attempts were declared false starts when a rechecking of the sandbox revealed it to be heavier than the monkey. The animal had been weighed in with a collar, taken off later.

On the third effort Sam climbed in perfect style, and the box of sand rose to meet him. Thereupon the professor admitted his error in believing that the weight would move neither up nor down while the monkey ascended his end of the rope. He announced that the disappointed contestant would receive a belated award equivalent to the first prize given on the night of the broadcast. Was the man happy over this reversal?

"Well," he remarked as his thoughts turned toward a great English scientist and mathematician born almost 300 years ago, "I'm glad that Sir Isaac Newton's third law of motion is not unconstitutional."

THEY'RE getting their history mixed in Washington, judging by proposals to erect a memorial to Jefferson on a site now covered by Japanese cherry trees. It was George Washington, not Thomas Jefferson, who chopped down the cherry tree.

"THINK before you drink," says a whisky advertisement, which is surprisingly like saying don't drink at all!

The Woman of France

Book News of the Day

JUST at this moment, anyone who produces a comprehensive survey of the social, civil and political position of the woman of France, renders a public service.

Europe is watching the woman of France. Possibly the whole world is watching her, but especially Europe, because, with the expected break in the Civil Code, some of the most pertinacious theories and practices in regard to her are being overturned, and Europe is well aware that the overturn of theories and practices in regard to any large class of persons always tends to have repercussions not only in the country particularly concerned, but in all those which surround it.

* * *

The woman of France is, quite evidently, about to stride out into the civic freedom of which she has been deprived ever since Napoleon clamped his "Code" upon her something like 130 years ago, and because of this, Miss Frances I. Clark could not have chosen a better moment at which to draw in THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY FRANCE (London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 12s. 6d. net) a picture of the field in which the changes have developed, and in which presently they will function.

She is well qualified to draw such a picture. A graduate both of King's College, London, and of the London School of Economics, she is a wide traveler and, more important still, a sojourner in France, where she has lived by turns in Touraine, Brittany and Paris, studying sociology and taking an active part in practical social work among the poorer inhabitants.

* * *

With this practical background, she approaches her subject generously and with a scrupulous exactness of detail. She begins at the moment when, early in the nineteenth century—and about twenty years after similar happenings in England—French women were urged out of their homes and into wage-earning through the introduction of machinery with which to spin and weave. She closes with one of the latest of a series of unsuccessful attempts to gain the parliamentary franchise, and she spares no pains to give the fullest information in regard to the happenings which link the two periods.

Miss Clark describes the change-over—rather more than a century ago—from the domestic to the factory system, when women worked in the mills from 5 a. m. to sunset; and traces their gradual development through the whole field of gainful occupation.

The book is of value particularly because the French woman is changing so rapidly and because, with like rapidity, the whole face of France is changing, too. It is well to have put on record the influences which have led to this change, and especially well to have had it recorded by an onlooker who has herself been in, but not of, the situation.

P. M. L.

It Shouldn't Happen Here

Nancy Acquires Politeness

ONCE upon a time there was a young fairy who didn't like school. She had graduated from fairy grammar school at the head of her class, and done very well, too, in the Lady of the Lake High School; but she told her parents that she would NOT enter the Merlin Academy for Advanced Magic because she knew enough already. And she didn't like the school yell, she said. So her parents said, "All right, Violet Cassandra (that was her name) you needn't go if you don't want to, but there is just one little test we should like you to take to show how well educated you are.

"There is a little girl in the block whose name is Nancy. She is going-on-four and she never, never says 'Please, nor 'You're welcome, nor 'Thank you. Now be a nice fairy and see what you can do with her, will you?"

You can see from that what tactful, nice parents Violet Cassandra had.

"All right," said the Young Fairy, "that is simplicity itself; I will do it, but it is simplicity itself." And she waved her wand in a circle three times and drew a triangle and threw some powdered butterfly wing into it, and a petal of blue lupine, and seasoned it with just a soupçon of star dust, and said, "Presto-change-oh!" and a remarkable transformation came over Nancy at once. Everyone on Our Street noticed it.

Before this Nancy had never said "Thank you," nor "Please," nor, "You're welcome," although all her relatives had urged, begged, pleaded with her to say them, and particularly her brother and sister, but somehow it just hadn't done any good. But now it was all different. She began using those words. She used them often—oftener than anyone else on Claverly Street.

* * *

Only one thing was wrong, she used the words all together. She didn't separate them or distinguish them but ran them all into one general jumble. Something had gone just the little, tiniest bit wrong in Violet Cassandra's magic, some little, insignificant detail that she could never have learned about in grammar or high school but that she could have found out at college. It was a good deal as though she had been making apple pie and had got everything just right, except putting in salt instead of sugar.

When Nancy asked for a second helping of vanilla-whip-custard, she said,

"Welcome-sankyou-pease, kin I have so'more?"

And when anyone had done anything for her, she said, "Sankyou-pease-welcome!" for whatever anybody had done. And if she did anything for anybody else, like fishing her brother's ball out from under the couch, or running upstairs to get her sister's straw hat with the ribbon on it, why when THEY said "Thanks," she would cry out, "'Come-pease-sankyou!" and smiled.

She would always smile.

Now this was a little trying for Violet Cassandra. "Did I put in too much moth wing?" she asked herself. "I wonder if that star dust was fresh star dust, the way the man said it was, or whether it was just some horrid old cold storage star dust?" She looked up all the books she could find on the subject of enchantments (but of course you remember she had not had the benefits of higher education). Her mother and father were far too tactful to laugh, and they wouldn't even have mentioned the matter for the world. But instead of getting better, Nancy grew worse.

And she always smiled.

Really, it was enough to exasperate even a fairy.

* * *

And then, sometimes, a stranger would stop her on the street and say,

"My! What a pretty girl you are."

And Nancy would say, "Peasesankyou-welcome!" all together, very fast, just like that. And the stranger would go away, shaking his head and muttering, "Dear me this influx of alien ethnological strains is a distinct menace."

But really, you understand, it was just Nancy being terribly polite.

So after a while Violet Cassandra had to own up, and admit that there might be benefits in going to college after all. And she matriculated at Merlin Academy, and learned the school yell and took honors in Invocation, Incantation and Conjuration. And her parents, who were tactful right up to the last, were awfully proud of her.

But long before that the spell on Nancy began to wear off, little by little, here and there, the way green paint wears off your hands if you scrub them long enough, and she forgot to bunch "pease" "sankyou" and "come" all together.

And long, long afterwards Violet Cassandra began to realize how hard a job it is—even for a regular fairy—to teach anybody going-on-four those three very particular words.

R. L. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Government by Law

By Frank L. Perrin

SEVERAL months ago, when the plight of a city in a middle western state was being discussed, and ways and means considered by which its internal government might be purged, a learned judge, called into the conference, declared that the purifying process could be inaugurated by the people, through their duly elected state officials. He placed upon the Governor, first of all, the responsibility of enforcing the laws. He is the chief executive and the one on whom the duty of compelling obedience to the law rests.

Since that clear definition and definite assignment of responsibility, it is interesting to note that the duly elected prosecutors, state and county, in the commonwealth referred to, have brought about the conviction of a number of persons charged with violating the election laws in the city where conditions due to misgovernment and ring-rule were said to be similar to those in New York in the days of the Tweed ring, or in St. Louis when Joseph W. Folk, long before he became Governor of Missouri, scattered and sent to prison a number of members of what was known as the Butler ring.

* * *

These accomplishments, one recent and the others now historic, supply ample and convincing proof that the necessary and desirable thing can be done if public prosecutors are assured that there is behind them a courageous and determined public demand. The courts, primarily, are not at fault. It is rarely discovered that state and county prosecutors are either remiss or reprehensible. Prosecutors respond and are actuated, except in cases where crimes of violence have been committed, by the controlling or prevailing sentiment of the people who have elected them to office.

Perhaps it is not difficult to explain the silence of both citizens and newspapers, and too often that of the pulpit, and the failure to denounce a boss-controlled political system which has imposed misrule upon a community. It must be that this silence is due to a realization that only by neglect and passive indifference on the part of the people of the community could such abuses be imposed and allowed to exist. Local pride, it is sometimes called.

The learned judge who laid upon the shoulders of the governors of the states the unwelcome responsibility of initiating and pursuing the prosecution of violators of the election laws and traffickers in spoils and special privileges, was not unconscious, I imagine, of the existence of the vicious circle which must be broken before such responsibility will be seriously or sincerely assumed. It is not impossible, as has often been shown, for those who conspire to profit at the expense of the people or to protect predatory crime and criminals, to perpetuate this circle of influence indefinitely, or until the people most concerned are aroused to a realization of the conditions which they have permitted to exist.

* * *

One might, if he so chose, set down the names of several states, some in the east and some in the west and south, and elsewhere, in which the permissive negligence of the people has encouraged the inflictions of graft rule and the abuses which inevitably accompany it. Such machines, whether local, statewide or national, gain power and an increased opportunity by accretions permitted because of neglect and indifference. In those states where a large percentage of the voting strength is in large cities, as, for instance, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Missouri and Pennsylvania, the temptations and opportunities of ambitious political bosses are greater than in those states where rural and village influences predominate.

Thus it is possible, all too often, to maintain the vicious political circle. Even governors who are reasonably charged by the courts with the duty of initiating law-enforcement movements, may be the servants, if not the abject tools, of organized despoilers and racketeering profiteers. Realizing this, and conscious of the fact that such alliances cannot be denied or disproved, there remains to the people thus being exploited and misgoverned the defensive and offensive weapon which they have provided but have used ineffectively and indifferently.

This weapon is, of course, the ballot. First in the caucus or primary, and then at the state or national election, its use, properly directed, will work the reforms and changes desired. The discovery has been made that in government, as in business, in the home, and in our social contacts, we realize what we most desire and seek, and that we are deprived of the things we desire only through our own neglect or indifference.

The Wide Horizon

The Farmer and the Court

By Fred Brenckman

Washington Representative of the National Grange

[Extracts of a Statement Before the Senate Judiciary Committee]

THOSE who advocate the enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government should go about it openly and directly, rather than attempt to intimidate and coerce the Supreme Court. Let a proposal to amend the Constitution be submitted to the states. Let the people read and study it, so that they may know what it all means.

The argument has been used, even by those holding high official station, that we do not have time to amend the Constitution in the regular way. This delusive and destructive idea cannot be seriously entertained for a single moment. It can only mean that we no longer have the time nor the patience to submit to the forms of constitutional government. It means that the Constitution should be warped and twisted out of shape by judicial interpretation in such a way as to give validity to any act that Congress may pass.

It is interesting to note that the last eleven amendments to the Constitution were ratified in about fifteen months on the average. The Twentieth Amendment was ratified in about eleven months, while the Twenty-first was approved in less than ten months.

* * *

If sentiment throughout the country is so overwhelmingly in favor of certain measures that have been invalidated by the Supreme Court as it is reputed to be, it should be possible to secure the ratification of an amendment in a few months.

Frequent reference is made to the proposed Child Labor Amendment as an example of how long it takes to secure a constitutional amendment. This amendment, which was submitted in 1924, has thus far failed to receive the approval of the required number of states, largely because common sense revolts at the idea of classifying boys and girls up to eighteen years of age as children. A large proportion of the soldiers in the Union and Confederate Armies during the Civil War were under eighteen years of age.

As was to be expected, the word "reactionary" is being hurled at those who have declared themselves as being opposed to packing the Supreme Court. It is only necessary to say in this connection that epithets constitute a poor substitute for arguments of the kind that appeal to the God-given gift of reason.

It would seem that the real reactionaries are those, however good their intentions may be, who would destroy the independence of the judiciary and take us back to the period of absolutism that existed prior to the time when, at Runnymede, the barons of England wrested Magna Charta from King John, more than 700 years ago.

* * *

It will readily be agreed that perhaps the ablest and most scholarly foreign student of our institutions was James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth." In his illuminating comments regarding the Supreme Court, Bryce says:

> The Fathers of the Constitution studied nothing more than to secure the complete independence of the judiciary. The President was not permitted to remove the judges, nor Congress to diminish their salaries. One thing only was either forgotten or deemed undesirable, because highly inconvenient to determine—the number of judges in the Supreme Court. Here was a weak point, a joint in the court's armor through which a weapon might some day penetrate.
>
> Suppose a Congress and President bent on doing something which the Supreme Court deemed contrary to the Constitution. They pass a statute. A case arises under it. The court on the hearing of the case unanimously declares the statute to be null, as being beyond the powers of Congress. Congress forthwith passes and the President signs another statute more than doubling the number of justices.
>
> The President appoints to the new justiceships men who are pledged to hold the former statute constitutional. The Senate confirms his appointments. Another case raising the validity of the disputed statute is brought up to the court. The new justices outvote the old ones; the statute is held valid, the security provided for the protection of the Constitution is gone like a morning mist.

Here we have the unbiased opinion of an acknowledged expert in his chosen field.

* * *

The Grange believes in improvement and progress, as its history, covering more than two thirds of a century, abundantly proves. We are not afraid of change. . . . But we also recognize the wisdom of holding fast to that which is good.

We know that the Constitution is good. Its provisions have proved adequate to carry us through every emergency, both in peace and in war, since the nation was founded. Under the Constitution, with the blessing of God, the American people have enjoyed a greater measure of liberty, happiness and prosperity than ever before has been vouchsafed to any nation.

The Constitution is all that stands between us and that dreary doctrine of tyranny and dictatorship, that man is the creature of the state. . . .

Twenty years after the war to make the world safe for democracy, democracy everywhere is on the back track. It behooves us to look to our own foundations.